The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCL AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 123 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25. 1914 ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th May. | Macedonia .. | 10500 | .... | .... |
| 6th June | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 13th ,, | *Indus .. | 6900 | .... | .... |
| 20th ,, | China .. | 8000 | Maloja | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | *Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 4th July. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 11th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | .... | .... |
| 18th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 25th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 15th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 22nd ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 29th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |

*These vessels will call at Brindisi.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.
Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.
These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—
A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer | Commander | Ton | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penang Maru | Murazumi | 4985 | 9th May | 24th May |
| Izuha Maru | Shinobe | 6139 | 26th ,, | 5th June |
| Jinsen Maru | Sano | 3725 | 26th ,, | 6th ,, |
| Bombay Maru | Komatsubara | 4625 | 5th June | 16th ,, |
| Colombo Maru | Kawashima | 4709 | 15th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Kamakura Maru | Hori | 6126 | 28th ,, | 10th July |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ..... 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelia .....R | 3475¶ | 10th May.. | .... |
| City of Lahore ....A & C | 6875 | .... | 29th April. |
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475‡ | 27th May.. | 25th May; |
| City of Calcutta.. A & C | 7640‡ | .... | 10th June. |
| City of Benares ....A & C | 6884 | .... | 20th June. |
| City of Manchester..A&C | 5551 | 24th June.. | .... |
| City of York .....A & C | 7811‡ | .... | 24th June. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. | Leave Marseilles or Naples about. | Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1914 |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 2nd July.. | 10th July.. | 24th July. |
| *City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | .. Aug.. | 9th Aug.. | 23rd Aug. |
| *City of York. | 7811 | 14th Aug.. | 22nd Aug.. | 5th Sept. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 2nd Aug.. | .... | 14th Sept. |
| †City of Marseilles .. | 8800 | 19th Sept.. | 26th Sept.. | 11th Oct.‡ |
| *City of Glasgow | 6529 | 28th Sept.. | 6th Oct. | 21st Oct. |
| †City of Paris. | 9233 | 10th Oc .. | 17th Oct.. | 31st Oct. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 22nd Oct... | 30th Oct .. | 14th Nov. |
| *City of Sparta | 5415 | 30th Oct... | .... | 21st Nov.‡ |
| †City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 7th Nov.. | 14th Nov.. | 29th Nov. |
| †Trafford Hall | 5721 | 17th Nov.. | 25th Nov.. | 11th Dec. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 5th Dec.. | .... | 28th Dec. |

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs | Rs. |
| Marseilles..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 801 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .... | — | 999 | — | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

"OMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 15,900,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liuoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalny) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Mengtsien | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | New York (Cal. U.S.A.) | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted
IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N 287
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, a.m. Direct
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.,
(Fortnightly.)

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on or about. |
|---|---|---|
| †PENTAKOTA ..... | 3418 | ...Thursday 28th May |
| *PALAMCOTTA .....3418 | ,, | 11th June. |
| †PURNEA .....3306 | ,, | 25th ,, |
| *PUNDUA ..... 3305 | ,, | 9th July |

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.
25th May, 1914.

# F. CORNAGLIA,
LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.
Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.
FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.
(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.
TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia
Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager
Post Box 111.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
The following sailings have now been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA.. | 6368 | Capt. P McLean | 23rd May 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt. J. L. Henderson | 24th. June 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C. S. Osborne R. N. R. | 11th July 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th July 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 10th Aug 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 24th Aug 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J Thomson | 12th Sept 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt J. L. Henderson | 23rd. Sept. 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S.Osborne R.N.R. | 12th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 21st. Nov. 1914 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 418 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 448 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 659 | 999 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 659 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 941 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 448 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
FUND EXCEED .....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55
FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL
"STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS
For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.
To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate
THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRE-SWORK
THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10
There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."
If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings | per 50 | Rs. 3—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 3—0 |
| Dindigul Rocks ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 2—0 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long | ,, 50 | ,, 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort
Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

## BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gold crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

## WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2674

A MOTOR MECHANIC & DRIVER qualified in England (B. S. M. London). Seeks sitation in State or Private Service. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2701

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—WANTED. Applications for a post of TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILER and BALANCE SHEET CHECKER, pay up to Rs. 45 p.m. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present rate of pay and details of previous service.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
2082 Gwalior Light Railway, Gwalior.

WANTED—For the Nowgong Cantonment High School the following teachers from the 9th July 1914:—

1. A Graduate B. Sc., as Second Master on Rs. 55 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 65.
2. An F.A., as 4th Master on Rs. 30-2-40 as above.
3. Two Matric. as 6th and 7th Masters on Rs. 20—1—25 each, as above.

A good knowledge of Urdu essential in all the above.

Also 3 teachers for new Primary School on Rs. 20, 15 and 12, respectively. Apply enclosing certified copies of testimonials to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Nowgong C.I. (Bundelkhand). 2080

WANTED a good MOTOR and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to
RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
2093 Nagpur.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN with thorough experience of erection and running of Power Plants including laying of Cables. Plant is of 250 K.W.A.C.

One holding 1st class steam certificate preferred but this qualification is not absolutely necessary. Apply with terms and testimonials to the Agents, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad."

J. DALAL,
For Agents.
Ahmedabad, 22nd May, 1914. 2704

### WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accountancy | Engineering in all branches |
| Advertising | Salesmanship |
| Agricultural | Poultry Farming |
| Analytical Chemistry | Mining |
| Applied Art | Dairy Farming |
| Business Training | |

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2703

A QUALIFIED and experienced Engine Driver for the Khurja Municipality, U.P., to work on Merryweather's little "Valiant engine, pay Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY. 2091

HOSPITAL and Maternal Nurse wants to accompany family or delicate person to Europe, departing some date between middle July and beginning of September.—Apply to HEDBERG, Naudurbar, Khandesh. 2092

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER for a local H. S. One with Teacher's Certificate—or Diploma preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2668

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to
DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED at once, a European Trained, SURGICAL SISTER for the Civil Hospital, Surat, Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of Testimonials to
THE MATRON,
2085 Civil Hospital, Surat

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

GENTLEMAN, young Indian, trained as Bleacher, Dyer and Calico Printer wishes to correspond with those interested in Mill Industry with a view to their paying for his trip to and stay in England for perfecting in the above and allied arts. Apply to Box No. 607. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2681

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2680

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs. 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to
THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

TIGER AND PANTHER SKINS.—A fresh stock just to hand; prices from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 300/-.

Also a very tame Panther Cub six Months' old, used to chain.

MURRAY BROS.,
Taxidermists,
2628 Sion, Bombay.

BURMA RAILWAY—Locomotive and Carriage Department.—LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply, stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2076

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2672

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares, a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75 with Rs. 20, messing, allowance, free quarters, Dhobi and Punkah Coolies. Applications to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Ishwawri Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May 1914. 2077

WANTED for Bhopal Municipality, one suboverseer on Rs. 30 p.m., and Rs. 15 pony allowance. One draughtsman on Rs. 40 p.m. Both these posts are permanent on probation, also one temporary suboverseer for drainage scheme, should on a fixed salary of Rs. 45 p.m.—Applications should reach on or before the 31st May 1914 to—

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Bhopal State, Bhopal.
2093.

WANTED a good MECHANIC to drive and work the Municipal Motor Fire Engine. Pay Rs. 60 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials age, etc., to Undersigned on or before 1st June, 1914.

J. CICIL L. VERLEY, A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 16th May, 1914. 2090 2592

## WANTED.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN for the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly Junction to take personal charge of some 18 K.W. D.C. units, with Steam and petrol plant also Electric Lighting and Fan Installations. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply ELECTRICAL AND SIGNAL ENGINEER, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly, before May 31st. 2089

CLERK AND LABORATORY ASSISTANT WANTED.—One clerkship on Rs 20 per month and one Laboratory Assistantship on Rs. 20 per month vacant in the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Applicants must have passed the School Final Examination or other qualifications as per Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1014, dated 12th November, 1907, published in "Government Gazette," Part 1 of 1907 at page 1894.

A knowledge of Urdu or Sindi necessary for the clerkship. Applications stating age and experience to be sent in before 6th June, 1914, to:—

THE DIRECTOR,
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
Belgaum, 20th May, 1914. 2087

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LIGHT CAR two-seated £100 no offers. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2689

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 3-0 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

| Size | Heavy Plain | Steel Studded | Rubber Studded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 by 2 | 12 12 0 | 21 12 0 | 20 8 0 |
| 26 by 2½ | 14 4 0 | 23 0 0 | 21 8 0 |
| 26 by 2¾ | 16 0 0 | 23 12 0 | 22 0 0 |

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

## TO BE LET.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for doctors, The place of a well established dispensary in "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, TO LET from 1st June, Apply to Indian Foreign Agency. 2671

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

THERMANTIDOTES—Johnson's improved patent selfwatering. No house should be without one. Orders now being registered. Photos & Price list on application. Thermantidote requisites of every description always in stock. G. Johnson & Co., Contractor & Coach Builders, 5 Clive Road, Allahabad. 2411.

TO LET—FOUR FLATS, Slater Road, Grant Road Station, lately vacated by Victoria Memorial School. Suitable for large Establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institutions, Printing Press, Factory, Rent Rs. 125, Rs. 90, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, each. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

TO LET.—From the 1st of June, two Shops at the Junction of Lamington Road, and Girgaon Road, in the Pranjivandas Building, each measuring about 700 sq. ft. with a frontage 40 to 50ft.

Suitable as show rooms to motor car and carriage dealers.

For rents and further particulars, apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
2677 301 Hornby Road, Fort.

BUNGALOWS, TTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.

BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL URISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1899.

MOHSIN BIN SALLEY BARAKJUNG ..... Plaintiff.
versus
NASIR BIN MANASSAR and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1911, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th day of July, 1913, the share of the defendants in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1914, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in the following properties:—

| WARD | WARD NO. | STREET NO. | NAME OF THE OWNER. | STREET. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 359 | 375 | Jamadar Sale bin Oomer .. | ..Colaba Road | .. House |
| A | 735 | 49,51,53 | do. do. .. .. | ..Bora Street | ..Fire Wood shop |
| A | 1203(1-2) | 12,14-16 | Jamadar Awad bin Oomer .. | ..Bank Street | ..House with shops. |
| A | 1380(1-2) | 35,37,39-41 | do. do. .. .. | ..Hornby Road | .. do. |
| A | 1429 | and 19 | do. do. .. .. | ..Pitha Street | .. do. |
| B | 3448 | 4 | Mirza Alli Mahomed .. .. | ..Mirza Alli Street | .. do. & Stables. |
| B | 2367 | 468-470 | Improvement Trust .. .. | ..Nagdevi Street | ..House |
| B | 2368 | 472-474 | do. do. .. .. | do. | do. |
| B | 1842 | 231-45 | Jamadar Sale bin Oomer Ghare and Others .. .. | ..Janjikar Street | ..House with shops |
| B | 449 | 72,74,232,40 | H.H. Awad bin Sultan Navazjung | ..Chakla Street | .. do. |
| B | 2835 | 49,51,53 | Oomer bin Ahmed .. .. | ..Nishanpada .. | .. do. |
| C | 6142 | 24,26,28-30 | Almas Oomer bin Ahmed Garte | ..Kazi Street.. | .. do. |
| C | 5849 | 67-69-71-73 | Awad bin Oomer Argate Jamadar | ..Kika Street | .. do. |
| C | 2095-96 | 138-154 | Prince Oomer bin Awad Sumshir Nawazjung and Prince Sale bin Galib Sayed Navazjung .. .. | ..Girgaum Road | .. do. |
| C | 2097 | 1 | Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar .. .. .. .. | do. | ..Firewood shop. |
| C | 2099-2100 | 3-4 | Bezanji Fakirji .. .. .. .. | do. | ..Vacant land. |
| C. | 2101 & 2 & 2098 | 5-6 & 2 | Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar .. .. .. .. | do. | ..House & Vacant land |
| C | 2103 | 7 | do. do. do. .. | do. | ..House. |
| C | 2104 | 8 | Bezanji Fakirji .. .. .. | do. | ..Vacant land |
| C | 2105 | 9 | do. do. .. .. | do. | .. do. with shed |
| C | 3215(1) | 1 and 5 | do. do. .. .. | ..Chandawadi | ..Stable with shops |
| C. | 3215(2) | 1a and 5a | do. do. .. .. | do. .. | ..Vacant land |
| E | 5062(1) | 1-3 | Sale bin Galib Saif Navazjung . | D'Lima | ..House |
| E | 6766 | 1-3 | Rangildas Mukandas .. .. | ..Police Hospital Lane | Stable and vacant land |
| F | 2370(2) | 1064a | H.H. Navazjung Bahadur .. | ..Sewri .. | ..Stables. |
| F | 2370(1) | 1054 | Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim .. | .. do. .. | ..House and vacant land with trees &c. |

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2607 Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.

Candidates will be examined in Navigation and Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.

3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been in Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.

4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 22 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.

5. He must produce a Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate or any higher grade.

6. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight and general physical fitness to work as a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Covenanted Medical Officer at his own expense and also satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.

C. J. C. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914. 2634

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 352 OF 1913.

MANCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
DHANJIBHOY BOMANJI CAMA..., Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1914, and the Judge's Order dated the 24th day of February, 1914, in the said Suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five separate lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1914, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed in the following Properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known as Plots Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about three thousand two hundred and fifty one square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabout beginning from the West side of the said Plot.

LOT NO. II.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 22 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts beginning from the North side of the said Plot by the side of the road "U" of the said estate.

LOT NO. III.

All that the piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 13 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. IV.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 23 of "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about five hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. V.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub District of Thana now that of Kurla comomnly known by Plot No. 25 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about nine hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
2371 Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH General Meeting of Shareholders and 2nd Annual Meeting of policyholders of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Limited, Gujranwala will take place on Sunday the 7th June, 1914.

to adopt the balance sheet for 1913-14.
to elect Directors.
to elect Directors from the policyholders as per clause 24 of the Prospectus.
to Appoint Auditors for 1914-15 and
to declare Dividend, etc.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Socite will remain closed for this period. 2685

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

| Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3. | Stations. | | Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. |
| 21. 0 Dep: | Bombay (Colaba) | Arr: | 8.30 |
| 21.25 Arr: | Agra (change at Bayana) | Dep, | 7.50 |
| 20.37 ,, | Muttra | ,, | 8.45 |
| 23.20 ,, | Delhi | ,, | 6. 0 |
| 5.43 ,, | Bhatinda | ,, | 23.43 |
| 7.21 ,, | Ferozepore Cantt: | ,, | 22. 9 |
| 8.56 ,, | Lahore Cant: West | ,, | 20.33 |
| 11.17 ,, | Wazirabad | ,, | 17.50 |
| 13.30 ,, | Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) | ,, | 15.51 |
| 12.40 ,, | Jhelum | ,, | 16.15 |
| 15.50 ,, | Rawalpindi | ,, | 13.32 |
| 19.10 ,, | Nowshera | ,, | 9.47 |
| 0.13 ,, | Peshawar Cantt: | ,, | 6.48 |

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

| Down. thera press. 1, 3. | Stations. | | Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. |
| 21. 0 Dep: | Bombay (Colaba) | Arr: | 8.30 |
| 23.50 ,, | Delhi | ,, | 4.35 |
| 1.23 Arr: | Meerut Cantt: | Dep: | 2.11 |
| 3.27 ,, | Saharanpur | ,, | 23. 5 |

*Note.*—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Courtact, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th April, 1914. 262

## NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have cancelled the General Power of Attorney given by me to MR. TULSIDAS SHIVLAL on the 7th September, 1913, from this date.

(Sd.) KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1914. 2702

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. JEHANGIR BEZONJI KANGA, NOWROJI BEZONJI KANGA, JAL BEZONJI KANGA, and KAIKOBAD BEZONJI KANGA, carrying on business as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters and Importers, and Indenters of Machinery Accessories, Essences, etc., appertaining to the business of Aerated Waters at Forbes Street in the Fort and Khetwadi Back Road without the Fort of Bombay and at 20, Government Garden Road, Karachi, under the style or firm of Kanga and Co., has been dissolved as from the 1st day of April, 1914, by mutual consent so far as regards the said Jehangir Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm from the said date. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Kanga and Co.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1914.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga.

## AUCTION SALE.

### JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS ENGINE WITH TWO SIEMENS' DINAMOS AND BOILER, OLD WOODEN CASES, STEEL WIRE, OLD INSTRUMENTS COIR ROPES, LEAD, ZINC, FILES, SCRAP IRON, ANGLE IRON, IRON PLATES, MANILLA ROPES, OLD CANVAS, CORDAGE TARRED OLD CLOTHES &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 25th May, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort.
Bombay, 25th May, 1914.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EMPIRE THEATRE

Fort, BOMBAY.

### GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

The Queen of Indian Singers who was prevented from leaving for Europe owing to the desertion of her musicians at the last moment and has consequently been obliged to postpone her European Tour, will give a Concert on

**Wednesday 27th May**

**At 9-30 S. T.**

Reserved Seats, Rs. **5**, & Rs. **3**.

Unreserved Rs. **2**, & **1**.

PLAN AND TICKET AT THE THEATRE.

### TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd

are the very last days that

### ALASTOR

may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

*All readings strictly confidential.*

Terms to suit all classes.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES.
BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT.
**6-30 Nightly 10-0**

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
TERRIFIC ENTHUSIASM
UNANIMOUS VERDICT.
"A Ripping Show—A Top-Hole Bill"

SELMA BRAATZ GREATEST LADY JUGGLER IN THE WORLD
ASSISTED BY
MADAME CLARA BRAATZ

FERRY CORWEY THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY MUSICAL CLOWN.

If you've not seen him, don't miss him.
If you've seen him, see him again.

The World's Greatest HARP AND BANJO Combination — THE STAVORDALES

SONGS WITHOUT SINGERS
Voices on Strings

ALL "STAR" BILL
OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

Popular Prices.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

# THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at 6-30: Variety at 10 p. m.

DAN CLIFFORD
MISS JESSIE WILTON

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
PARTS 3-4-5 and 6.

Wednesday 27 th.
MARCEL AND BELL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
COMMENCING
**Friday 29th May**
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.

Sunday first Show Commences 7p.m.

GIGANTIC OPENING PROGRAMME.
Direct from Europe and first appearance in Bombay
THE GRAUS BROS.
"LES, ROIS BELA, PERCHE."
Balancing extraordinary.

MARIE QUINTRELL
ANOTHER PATTI

SELMA BRAATZ
The World's Greatest Lady Juggler
Assisted by Madam

AND OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
PRICES OF ADMISSION
1st Show.—6-30 Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 4. Boxes Rs. 10. 2nd.—Show Stalls Rs. 3, 2, Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.
Every Saturday until further notice there will be no 10 o'clock Show but instead there will be a Matinee at 4-30 and the usual show at 6-30.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# VICTORY

A stirring Naval Battle Drama
To-Night! AT THE To-Night!
# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Produced with the co-operation of
THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, AERIAL CORPS AND MARINES.
Five Thrilling Reels. 7,000 Feet Long.
A THOUSAND THRILLS MADE POSSIBLE WHICH A MILLION RUPEES COULD NOT PURCHASE.
THERE'S A FIFTY-MILE Hydroplane flight over land and sea.
THERE'S A GREAT BATTLE between a warship and a fort, in which the fort is completely destroyed by a bomb.
THERE'S A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE in which an American warship assisted by an aeroplane, sinks 3 gun boats.
THERE'S A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY running all through.
IT'S A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION! COME & SEE IT FOR YOURSELVES!
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.
Charni Road. Time and Prices as Usual. Telephone No. 1271.

# IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Telephone (CHARNI ROAD) No. 2020.
The only Cinema which is situated in the MOST CENTRAL POSITION, and where VERY EXPENSIVE, UP-TO-DATE and BIG FEATURE EXCLUSIVES are SHOWN.
THE OPPORTUNITY NO ONE WILL LET PASS,
FOR THE WEEK COMNCG. SAT. 23 RD.
To-Night
THE EDISON Co's REMARKABLE FILM SERIES IN
12,000 FEET and 12 PARTS
The largest film ever Produced.
WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY
The Film that has become the TALK OF THE TOWN. It will be shown in two Sections of
6000 feet and 6 parts each.
ONE SECTION WILL RUN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
PATHE'S GAZETTE ETC. ALSO INCLUDED.
3 THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE MATINEES.
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
Admission: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.
WAIT FOR NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

THE GRANDEST FASHIONABLE FILM EVER SEEN
# QUEEN'S JEWELS
4400 feet long
At the
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
THE MOST THUNDERING PLOT.
MYSTERIOUS AND HEART RENDING
Sat. and Sund. Prize Show 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

# IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN

Italian Fencing.
Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.
THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.
TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:
M. CAVELETTI
57, Watson annexe, APOLLO BUNDER.

# STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND. | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg | 5 12 2 | per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg | 5 2 2 | per case. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg | 5 0 2 | per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| White Camelia 125 deg (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk | 3 12 0 | per 8 Imp. galns. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
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Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
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*Sub Agent*—SHROFF BROS., Opposite Whiteways, Fort, BOMBAY.


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 24.
A little rain is reported from the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma. The temperature is still slightly above normal over large parts of the country, but only at a few places in the west of Northern and Central India is it more than five degrees in excess. There are indications of disturbed weather in the Bay to the west of Diamond Island.
Forecast,—No important change.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen slightly and is now in excess during the day.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and in excess in Upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Hmidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the western half of th division; minimum temperature is above normal at saugor and Amraoti.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.
General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported.
Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 23rd of May 1914.*

| STATION | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | | | | | | |
| Do. (22nd) | 103.9 | 84.2 | 34 | | 11.55 | 0.60 |
| Jask | 91.1 | 81.0 | 91 | | 4.54 | 0.47 |
| Muskat | | | | | | −1.29 |
| Do. (22nd) | 97.4 | 86.4 | 77 | | 2.41 | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 109.9 | 78.7 | 43 | | 1.86 | 0.00 |
| Rawalpindi | 98.9 | 67.2 | 40 | | 16.48 | 5.39 |
| Lahore | 107.7 | 74.0 | 36 | | 5.62 | 1.39 |
| Sirsa | 110.5 | 77.0 | 56 | | 3.01 | 0.53 |
| Ambala | 107.7 | 74.3 | 31 | | 5.62 | −0.65 |
| Delhi | 108.4 | 85.0 | 28 | | 2.62 | −1.02 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 111.2 | 84.1 | 33 | | 1.49 | −0.67 |
| Mainpuri | 113.4 | 81.5 | 26 | | 3.37 | 0.61 |
| Jhansi | 112.4 | 83.6 | 22 | | 1.82 | −0.27 |
| Cawnpore | 111.0 | 79.1 | 37 | | 2.67 | 0.86 |
| Allahabad | 112.6 | 80.5 | 23 | | 3.55 | 1.12 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 119.1 | 85.2 | 58 | | 2.45 | 1.07 |
| Karachi | 85.4 | 77.0 | 89 | | 2.11 | 0.48 |
| Ajmer | 105.4 | 85.0 | 39 | | 2.73 | 0.88 |
| Jodpore | 112.2 | 79.0 | 25 | | 1.08 | −0.80 |
| Kotah | 112.6 | 89.4 | 21 | | 1.62 | 0.09 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 104.0 | 71.4 | 53 | | 1.04 | 0.46 |
| Dwarka | 88.3 | 79.7 | 85 | | 0.40 | −0.29 |
| Veraval | 88.8 | 77.4 | 87 | | 0.11 | −0.41 |
| Rajkot | 105.1 | 76.7 | 48 | | 0.17 | 0.48 |
| Bhavnagar | 111.2 | 79.5 | 77 | | 0.04 | −0.75 |
| Surat | 99.9 | 80.6 | 66 | | 0.04 | −1.41 |
| Ahmedabad | 111.4 | 81.7 | 62 | | 0.95 | 0.48 |
| Deesa | 111.6 | 79.4 | 57 | | 0.19 | −0.46 |
| Neemuch | 110.4 | 80.6 | 27 | | 0.68 | −0.41 |
| Indore | 109.1 | 78.5 | 31 | | 1.65 | 0.55 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 108.2 | 77.9 | 39 | | 3.02 | 4.01 |
| Saugor | 107.4 | 85.0 | 18 | | 2.33 | −0.01 |
| Hoshangabad | 111.7 | 83.4 | 11 | | 3.52 | 0.43 |
| Khandwa | 111.1 | 82.9 | 25 | | 1.26 | −0.14 |
| Akola | 113.2 | 83.8 | 19 | | 2.10 | −0.15 |
| Amraoti | 111.3 | 87.3 | 16 | | 3.02 | 0.53 |
| Nagpur | 111.6 | 85.1 | 15 | | 5.53 | 2.18 |
| Chanda | 111.7 | 83.2 | 48 | | 6.50 | 2.72 |
| Raipur | 110.2 | 83.6 | 29 | | 5.55 | 2.14 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 92.2 | 81. | 81 | | 0.15 | −0.54 |
| Ratnagiri | 90.7 | 80.1 | 78 | | 0.06 | −0.84 |
| Mormugao | 91.3 | 82.1 | 76 | | 0.38 | −2.01 |
| Karwar | 90.3 | 83.8 | 79 | | 0.20 | −2.70 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 111.7 | 78.1 | 31 | | 1.40 | 0.06 |
| Ahmednagar | 108.3 | 79.5 | 26 | | 0.69 | −1.21 |
| Poona | 107.4 | 76.5 | 34 | | 0.21 | −1.22 |
| Sholapur | 110.4 | 80.2 | 30 | | 0.28 | −2.36 |
| Bijapur | 104.5 | 77.5 | 50 | | 0.44 | −2.28 |
| Belgaum | 100.6 | 71.6 | 73 | | 2.89 | −2.27 |
| Aurangabad | 107.5 | 67.4 | 26 | | 2.08 | 0.11 |
| Nizamabad (Inder. | 112.8 | 87.8 | 20 | | 0.91 | −2.07 |
| Hyderabad | 106.4 | 84.2 | 66 | | 2.02 | −1.68 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 93.5 | 81.6 | 79 | 0.06 | 2.66 | −5.15 |
| Calicut | 91.2 | 83.1 | 83 | 0.06 | 6.24 | −7.11 |
| Cochin | 91.5 | 80.2 | 83 | 0.02 | 12.51 | −9.55 |
| Colombo | 88.3 | 79.9 | 93 | 0.04 | 48.42 | −3.20 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 97.3 | 81.2 | 78 | | 2.75 | −5.60 |
| Bellary | 109.0 | 81.5 | 58 | | 1.40 | −3.24 |
| Cuddapah | 108.7 | 84.6 | 56 | | 5.59 | −0.85 |
| Madras | 104.7 | 82.1 | 77 | | 30.79 | 8.97 |
| Mangalore | 97.3 | 70.5 | 74 | | 6.69 | −1.72 |
| Coimbatoor | 97. | 76.2 | 70 | | 5.51 | −3.73 |
| Trichinopoly | 106.2 | 82.0 | 60 | | 12.47 | −0.97 |
| Nagapatam | 101.6 | 80.5 | 78 | | 54.91 | 23.35 |


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HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*


## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd May 1914 was 30·054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 22nd May 1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. | | |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | ..Inches. | 29.845 |
| Temperature of Air | ..degrees | 86.9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | 80.9 |
| Dew Point | .. | 78 9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | 0.777 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | .. | 2.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | ..degrees | 92.2 |
| Minimum do do | .. | 81.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | NNW,WNW |
| Movement of Wind do do | ..miles | 199 |
| Fall of Rain | ..inches. | 0.00 |
| Total fall during month | .. | 0.00 |
| Do. do. year | .. | 0.15 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd | .. | 0.00 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Month | Day of Week | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h m | ft. in | h m | ft. in |
| S | 23 | m 10 46 | 26 11 | m 3 53 | 16 8 |
| | | 10 14 a | 25 8 | 4 28 a | 19 1 |
| Su. | 24 | m 11 | 27 6 | 4 25 | 16 2 |
| | | 10 51a | 25 9 | 5 9 a | 19 3 |
| M | 25 | m 11 5 | 28 0 | 4 57 | 15 10 |
| | | 11 s | 25 10 | 5 49 a | 19 8 |
| Tu | 26 | m | | 5 30 | 15 7 |
| | | a | 28 3 | 6 28 a | 19 5 |
| W | 27 | m 0 5 | 25 10 | 6 4 | 15 7 |
| | | 1 4 a | 28 3 | 7 6 a | 19 10 |
| Th | 28 | m 0 46 | 25 8 | 6 30 | 15 8 |
| | | 1 41 a | 28 1 | 7 43 a | 20 0 |
| F | 29 | m 1 22 | 25 5 | 7 15 | 16 1 |
| | | 2 21 a | 27 9 | 8 22 a | 20 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 23 (Saturday) .. 6h. 2m .. 7h. 8 m.
" 24 (Sunday) .. 6h. 2m. .. 7h. 8 m
" 25 (Monday) .. 6h. 2m. .. 7h. 9 m.
" 26 (Tuesday) .. 6h. 2m. .. 7h. 9 m
" 27 (Wednesday) .. 6h. 2m. .. 7h. 9 m.
" 28 (Thursday) .. 6h. 1m. .. 7h. 10m.
" 29 (Friday) .. Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 25th 8h 4·8m. a.m.: First Quarter, June 1st 7h. 38·0m. p.m. Full Moon, 8th, 10h. 48·3m. a. m. Last Quarter, 15th 7h 50·0 p m.


## RADIUM AS BRANDY "SPLASH."

MEDICAL VALUE OF NEW DISCOVERY.

In the near future it will be possible to order a splash of radium water with which to dilute one's whisky or brandy, and the consumer, while gratifying his palate, will be promoting simultaneously the health of his body, says the "Daily Chronicle."
The new preparation has a direct infusion of radium salts. Formerly radium water was practically impossible to keep because it decomposed and favoured the growth of many deleterious organisms, but a discovery was made recently that such water could be kept sterile by the infiltration of ultra-violet rays and the addition of carbonic acid gas. In this case instead of using ordnary or distilled water the well-known ultra-violet rays are passed through the water before preparation—the process has been patented—and the effect of carbonisation is obtained.
The medical faculty are increasingly recognising the curative properties of radium but one of the great difficulties has been the absence of a reliabl standardised water. Laboratories are to be erected in the West-end, where medical men will be free to investigate and where they will be in a position t oobtain water of the standard required for their patients. Most of the radium water will be retailed to the public in special syphons.
"Looked at through a fluorescent screen,' said an expert to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" "a drop of radium water resembles a constant shower of brilliant sparks. Identical with helium, a constituent of the sun, these electrically-charged atoms are responsible for 99 per cent. of the total energy of radium and their initial velocity of expulsion is 12,000 miles per second. A grain of radium expels over ten thousand millions of these particles per second; yet so small is the change in the mass that there will be no appreciable loss in weight after hundreds of years.
"Not without reason," he continued, "the public has been warned against quackery in radium. Radium water so-called, exploited by unscrupulous vendors, is prepared simply from the emanations or gases expelled by the salts. The properties communicated fade away in a few days and the water is useless from a medicinal point of view. Properly prepared with the salt, however, water stores up some 50,000 times as much of the emanation as it gives out—the amount of emanation escaping every second is less than one hundred billionth part of that occluded in the compound."

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 22nd.

Consols 2½% .. .. .. 74 9.16—3.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.25.19 plus ⅛
Rentes 3% .. .. .. ..86⅛plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London .. ..20.50—⅛
Bar Silver Spot .. .. ..26 7.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..26 9.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. 63½unchgd,
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..⅛25.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. ..2⅛—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.3 3.16—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. .. 77.9
Interest day to day loans .. 2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 2½unchgd.

London, May 23.

Consols 2½% .. .. .. 74⅜—3.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.19½unchgd
Rentes 3% .. .. .. ..85 3-4—⅛
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50½ plus ⅛
Bar Silver Spot .. .. ..26 5-16—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26.7-16—⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of Buying
Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. 63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ⅛25.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88—⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2.7-8unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 3 3-16uncgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. .. 77.9
Interest day to day loans .. 2½unchgd
„ 7 day market loans.. 2 3-4unchg.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay .. .. .. | 5,00,000 |
| Gold to Bar Bombay .. .. .. | 2,00,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta .. .. .. | 10,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 8,000
„ „ to Continent .. .. 12,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.67—3
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.25—12
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.60—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..13.14—9
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.24—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8½unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 57½—⅛

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 64,000
„ Exports to Great Britian .. 36,000
„ „ to France and Continent37,000
„ „ to Japan .. .. 1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. 562,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports .. 318,000

New York, May 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports .. 9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. —
„ „ to Continent .. .. 1,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.72plus5
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.29plus4
Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced on bullish private crop reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.70plus10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet
Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.18plus 4
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.28 plus4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8½unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½—½
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 57½—⅛

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22nd.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 11,000
„ Sales on Spec & for Exp... 1,000
„ Imports .. .. .. 4,000
Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done unchanged.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Holders unwilling to accept lower prices.

Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.59unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.25unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.67—3
Oct. 12.31—6
New York Official noon call July 12.69— 1
Oct. 12.33—4
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 13.20—3
Oct. 12.32—3

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 7.20—2 |
| J.J. | 7.04—3 |
| J.A. | 7.02—2 |
| A.S. | 6.89unchgd. |
| S.O. | 6.71plus 2 |
| O.N. | 6.62 „ 2 |
| N.D. | 6.55 „ 1 |
| D.J. | 6.53 „ 1 |
| J.F. | 6.53 „ 1 |
| F.M. | 6.53 „ 1 |

Liverpool, May 23.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
„ Imports .. .. 5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures quiet steady
Tone of Manchester Market —
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.54—5
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. 9.25unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 7.16 —4 |
| J.J. | 7.00 „ 4 |
| J.A. | 6.98 „ 4 |
| A.S. | 6.85 „ 4 |
| S.O. | 6.65 „ 6 |
| O.N. | 6.5 „ 6 |
| N.D. | 6.49 „ 6 |
| D.J. | 6.47 „ 6 |
| J.F. | 6.47 „ 6 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 22nd.

Good Bengal M.G. .. .. .. 4 7.16
F.G. „ „ .. .. .. 4 9.16
Fine „ „ .. .. .. 4 11.16
Good Bhownuggur .. .. .. 5 7.16
F.G. „ .. .. .. 5 15.16
Fine „ .. .. .. 5 11.16
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur .. .. 5⅛
Good Oomra M.G. .. .. .. 5⅛
F.G. „ „ .. .. .. 5⅛
Fine „ „ .. .. .. 5⅝
Good M.G. Oomra .. .. .. 5 5.16
Fine M.G. Oomra .. .. .. 5 9.16
Good Broach .. .. .. .. 5⅜
F.G. „ .. .. .. .. 5 31.32
Fine „ .. .. .. .. 6⅛
Good Khandeish .. .. .. .. 5 3.16
F.G. „ .. .. .. .. 5 5.16

### LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, May 22nd.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady prices firm strong considerable business being done.
Weft American 54's .. .. .. 11⅛
Weft Egyptian 80's .. .. .. 17
Tone "Yarns" .. .. .. .. steady
Weft Egyptian 32's .. .. .. 12⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C. .. .. .. 10⅛
„ 32's B. .. .. .. 10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C. .. .. .. 10⅝
„ 36's B. .. .. .. .. 11
„ 42's. .. .. .. .. 11⅝
„ American 60's .. .. .. 15
„ Egyptian 60's .. .. .. 16⅛
„ „ 80's .. .. .. 20½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading .. 7.8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. .. .. .. .. 8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range .. .. .. 2 8.½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends. .. .. .. .. 2.0½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif. .. .. 12.10½
40's Bannermills Twist .. .. .. 11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns .. .. .. 11⅜
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool .. 5½
Buyers or Sellers .. .. ..sellers.
Months .. .. .. .. May-June.
Water Twist American 30's .. .. .. 10⅞
„ „ „ 40's .. .. .. 11⅞
Mule „ „ 40's .. .. .. 11½
„ „ „ 50's .. .. .. 13⅜
„ „ „ 60's .. .. .. 15
„ „ Egyptian 40's .. .. .. 16½
„ „ „ 50's .. .. .. 16⅞
„ „ „ 60's .. .. .. 17½

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 22nd.

Bales.

Total Actual Export .. .. .. 15,000
„ Forwarded .. .. .. 89,000
„ Imports .. .. .. .. 75,000
„ Stock .. .. .. .. 1,069,000
Stock of Cotton in London:— .. 4530
Coconada Fair Red cif London .. 4⅛
Coconada Ginned cif. London.. .. 4 13.16
Western good cif. London .. 4⅞

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 23.

Bales.

Total in Sight .. .. .. 14,000,000
Egyptian Visible Supply .. .. 312,000
East Indian Visible Supply .. 476,000
American Visible Supply .. 2,824,000
Other Visible Supply .. .. .. 169,000
Total Sales .. .. .. .. 52,000
East Indian Sales .. .. .. 900
Total Speculation .. .. .. 7,000
Total Export .. .. .. .. 1,000
East Indian Stock .. .. .. 39,000
„ „ Forwarded .. .. 3,200
„ „ Actual Export .. .. 1,700
„ „ Imports .. .. .. 7,000
American Afloat.. .. .. .. 90,000
East Indian Afloat .. .. .. 19,000
Total Afloat .. .. .. .. 138,0 0

### MANCHESTER.

Manchester, May 23.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 58 yards, 16by 15 8.11½
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9lbs. 9.4½
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40yds. 18 square19.10
White Nainsook 43-in. 19 yards. 22 by 21 .. .. .. .. .. .. 6.6½

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 22nd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London done 38—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers easier 37½—⅛
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal May-June; sellers unchanged 34½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers.
New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship no sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers firm 51½plus ½
Linseed Calcutta May-June; London, Buyers firm 49.7½plus 4½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 45½plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull Buyers firm unchanged £6-5-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63—⅛
Copper Braziers unchanged £77½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged 4-7-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 11-0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged 4-17-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11.9
Arrivals:—Braunfels.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; firm with a fair business 13.0½plus 1½d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88% sellers May; 9.8½plus ½d
German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.9½plus ½d
Fair business at full rates.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; firm-Fair demand 13.7½plus ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 11.9plus ¾d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steadier but nothing doing 11.10½plus ¾d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers easier2.9½—½d

London, May 23rd

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers 38 unchd.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; sellers quiet 37½—⅛
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. quiet May-June; sellers ungd 34½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers
New South Wales May-June; sellers ungd 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship no sellers
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm 52 plus ⅛
Linseed Calcutta May-June: London, nearest value firm 50 plus 4½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 46 plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull buyers firm unchanged £6-5-6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; quieter little doing 13.0½unchd.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India neglected
German Beet-root 88% sellers May: 9.7½—½d
German Beet-root 88% sellers Oct.-Dec. Less demand—prices Easier 9.8½—½d
Opened steady closed quiet
E.A.P. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; Quiet but firm 13.8½ plus ½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.

Months of Shipment: crop finished
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value ungd. 10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value ungd.10.6¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged steady nothing doing 11.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; value quiet unchanged 2.9½

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 23rd May 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From.* | *Banks.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55 Bars silver | 1,12,500 | London | National. |
| 111 „ „ | 2,25,000 | „ | Yokohama. |
| 38 „ „ | 75,000 | „ | International. |
| 39 „ „ | 75,000 | „ | Eastern |
| 35 „ „ | 75,000 | „ | Mercantile. |

### EXCHANGE.

The market is quit but steady with little business doing either way.

We quote:—

| | s | d. |
|---|---|---|
| BANKS SELLING— | | |
| T.T. ready .. .. .. | ..1 | 3 15-16 |
| D.D. mail .. .. .. | ..1 | 3 15-16 |
| T.T. forward, August .. | ..1 | 3 31-32 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D.D. ready .. | ..1 | 4 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. | ..1 | 4 5-32 |
| „ „ forward, June .. | ..1 | 4 —⅛ |
| „ „ 6 m-s ready .. | ..1 | 4 5-16 |
| Francs 3m-s ready .. .. | | 169¼ |
| Marks „ „ .. .. | | 138 |
| 60 days Hongkong .. .. | | 142 |
| „ Shanghai .. .. | | 190½ |
| „ Japan .. .. | | 150½ |

### BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 7/16 for ready and 26 9/16 for forward. The local market opened at 77-3 for the settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote—

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold .. | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Australian bar gold .. | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready .. | 77 | 2 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement .. | 77 | 2 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement.. | 77 | 3 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st. May 1914.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway.. .. | 39 | 45,977 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway .. | 58 | 70,169 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood neglected to-day and a slight fall was noticed in quotations. The Market opened at Rs. 95/13, but closed at Rs. 95/12/6 for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the next settlement, stood bout annas three lower 4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull and depressed tone to-day with very little business passing.

Davids closed at Rs. 487½ and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 445.

Standard stood unchanged at Rs. 1,037½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,020.

Kohinoors at Rs. 732½ and Finlay at Rs. 295.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,060.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 225/8 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 78 and Deferred to Rs. 141/8.

Kemp and Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 158.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 19.

Bombay steam Navigation Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 255.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,610.

### COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co., (Liverpool):—"Broad market, opened barely steady on general long liquidation. Later market active, large straddle buying of new crops on American orders. Continued long liquidation of July-August." (New York:—market closed steady notwithstanding long liquidation and some selling for reaction."

Private: "We think crop prospects are improving but we dont think market is likely to give way much at present in consequence of tightness contracts. Although broadly speaking we think prices are high enough for the present yet we recommend Jan. to buy on any temporary decline."

A Stern & Co.:—"Texas crop prospects are improving. Although American sentiment somewhat bullish if indications are for dry weather we think present prices high enough, even if the market should go temporarily higher."

Grunning: "Clearing weather predicted. Prevailing opinion is that the market will not give way much at present."

The American markets closed easier on long liquidation owing to weather reports being more favourable. The near future of the market will be governed by weather and crop reports. A temporary reaction however seems generaly to be anticipated in private cables.

The tone of the local market was easier on opening owing to the decline in America. There has been little business doing for forward delivery in old crop, but rates show little change from the morning. In new crop there has been more desire to sell than to buy, and only a small business has been done in the bazaar rates having for ther declined about Rs. 2 during the day. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been only moderate and prices are slightly easier.

### BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fine | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H.G. Bengals .. .. .. | .. | 213 | .. | .. | Jan. 1915 |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. .. | 204 | .. | .. | .. | May |
| M.G. Sclad-Punjab .. .. | 201 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Khandeish .. .. | 207 | 197 | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Hingunghat Wardha .. | 233 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee.. .. | 249 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Yeotmahl .. .. | 239 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Dhamagaum Poolgaum | 232 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" .. .. .. | 219 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 246 | .. | .. | .. | Jan. 1915 |
| M.G. Amraoti .. .. .. | 233 | .. | .. | .. | May |
| M.G. Broach .. .. .. | 268 | .. | .. | .. | „ |
| Do. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 233 | March 1915 |
| M.G. Muttia .. .. .. | 203 | 191 | .. | .. | May |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 253 | „ |
| M.G. Westerns .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 253 | „ |
| H.G. Westerns .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 248 | „ |
| M.G. Compta .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 270 | „ |
| M.G. Mirai .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | „ |

### LIVERPOOL OPENER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Easy. |
| Estimated Sales.. .. .. .. | 5,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 5,000 |

Future Delivery Prices:—

| Months. | To-day's price.. |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 7.16—4 |
| J.J. | 7.00—4 |
| J.A. | 6.98—4 |
| A.S. | 6.84—5 |
| S.O. | 6.66—5 |
| O.N. | 6.57—5 |
| N.D. | 6.50—5 |
| D.J. | 6.48—5 |
| J.F. | 6.48—5 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—The Market is steady

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi 85% .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | R T |
| White Pessi 75% .. .. | 5 | 15 | 6 | „ |
| White Dehi, May .. .. | 5 | 15 | 9 | „ |

*Linseed*:—The Market is quiet but steady

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown Ready .. .. | 8 | 9 | 0 | B. T. |
| Bold Brown May .. .. | 9 | 2 | 6 | R T |

*Rapeseed*:—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore .. .. | 8 | 4 | 0 | B. T |
| Yellow Cawnpore .. .. | 9 | 10 | 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Delhi May .. .. | 9 | 14 | 6 | R T |

*Teelseed*:—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85% Bold White .. | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Kutni .. | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat .. | 58 | 0 | 0 |

*Groundnuts*:—The Market is quiet but steady

| Quotations :— | Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold .. | 47 | 8 | 0 |
| Small .. | 46 | 0 | 0 |

*Mowrseed*:—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations :— | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July August .. .. | 7 | 4 | 0 R. T. |

*Poppyseed*:—The Market is quiet but steady

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready .. | 10 | 5 | 0 R. T. |
| May .. | 10 | 15 | 6 R. T. |

*Castorseed*:—The Market is quiet.

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras ready .. | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Guzerat ready .. | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward .. | 7 | 0 | 0 R T |

*Cottonseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations— | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar .. | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| General .. | 23 | 12 | 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. | 11,495 Bales. |
| Wheat .. | 9,168 Owts. |
| Linseed .. | 9,534 „ |
| Rape, Rai, etc. .. | 4,380 „ |
| Gingellyseed.. | 432 „ |
| Poppyseed.. | 2,557 „ |
| Groundnuts.. | 1,801 „ |
| Castorseed .. | 8,193 „ |
| Rice .. | 7,075 „ |
| Myrabolams .. | 5,846 „ |
| Cottonseed .. | 31,374 „ |
| Mowrseed .. | Nil. „ |
| Gram .. | 2,128 „ |
| Jowar.. | 9,681 „ |
| Maize .. | Nil. „ |
| Barley .. | Nil. „ |

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Calcutta share market to-day opened quietly and towards the end showed enquiry for coal shares at hardening rates. The transaction included:—

Coal.—Baraboni 13 3/3; Bokaro Ramghur 11¼; Bhalgora 25½; Equitable (ord.) 24; Gopalichuk 8; Ghusick and Muslia 155/8; Khas Jherrish 69½; Matigara 1½; Raneegunge 22; Sendra 14½; South Govindpore 9; Bishnauth 25; Phaskowa 196.

### THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

#### NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN BOMBAY.

No details are obtainable locally with regard to the amalgamation of the P. & O. and British India shipping companies. What the effect of the combine will be it is impossible for any one to say at present, but it is believed that economy of administration will be effected and that in many other ways the companies will benefit by the fusion.

The combined lines will have a fleet of 212 vessels, and a tonnage of 1,345,987, and will thus become one of the biggest shipowning combinations in the world.

At present the P. & O. company has a fleet of 70 steamers built and building, with a total tonnage of 545,987. Of the steamers 62 run between England and Eastern and Far Eastern ports, and eight to Australia via the Cape. The British India fleep numbers 140, with a tonnage of 800,000.

The fact that the lines have been amalgamated effectively disposes of the belief, held by many people, that the B. I. intended to endeavour to secure the mail contract now held by the P. & O. Company.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

## BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

### Banks.

| Name and Amount paid up | When Div. Paid. § | Last Div. | Approximate Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank .. | Jan.-Aug. | 18% | 350 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | do. | 14% | 280 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. | do. | 8% | 54 XD |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. | do. | 14% | 1,670 |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. | Jan.-July | 14% | 1,610 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 .. | do. | 6% | 62 |
| Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 .. | do. | Nil | 8½ |
| Central Bank of India Rs. 25 .. .. | .. | Nil | 18½ |
| Central Co-operative Bank Rs. 25 .. .. | .. | As 8-8 | 26 |
| Bank of Madras .. .. | Jan.-July | 12% | 1,460 |
| Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 .. | .. | 44% | 20 |
| Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } .. New Issue Rs 15 } .. | .. June | 10% 10% | 30 nom 15, nom |
| Punjab National Bank .. | June | 11% | 175 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. } .. Standard Bank Rs. 50 P } | .. .. | .. Nil | 3 35 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS .. | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. .. | .. | 16% | 262 |
| Mercantile Bank .. .. £6 12½ A .. £12½ B .. | .. | 8% 8% | 322. 322½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. .. .. | do. | 34% | £18-10 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 .. | March | 6% | 32½ |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. .. | Sep.-Mar. | 14% | 630 |

### Press Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. | May. | 300 | 4,800 |
| Albert Kurraches .. | Nov. | 45 | 500 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | Aug. | 6% | 120 |
| The Bellary Press .. | Dec. | 12 | 190 |
| Broach City .. | Oct. | 14 | 13 |
| Fort .. | Nov. | 8 | 230 |
| Godavery Valley .. | .. | 6 | 90 |
| Harvey and Sabapath .. | July | 40 | 645 |
| Hindustan P. & M. .. | .. | 15 | 150 |
| Hisgolee .. | Sept. | 5 | 70 |
| Indian Cotton .. | Jan. | 10 | 132½ |
| Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. .. | .. | 7% | 6½ 700 |
| Kamgaum .. | Sept. | Nil | 100 |
| Mahmudpura Co .. | .. | 7½ | 100 |
| Mehuva .. | Oct. | Nil | 25 |
| Mercantile .. | do. | Nil. | 18 |
| Manmar Manufg. .. | Aug. | 12½ | 220 |
| New East India .. | Sep. | 40 | 700 |
| New Mofussil Co. .. | Nov | 50 | 360 |
| New Berar .. | Jan | 40 | 530 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | do. | 45 | 635 |
| Sind .. | Nov. | 20 | 250 |
| Surat City .. | Oct. | 20 | 230 |
| Volkart, U.P. Ltd. .. | Sept. | 30 | 642½ |
| Vardwan G.P. .. | .. | 12 | 135 |

### Spinning and Weaving Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | May-Oct. | 25 | 842½ |
| Ailiance .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 50 Nom. |
| Berar Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Bo Cotton Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 120 |
| Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., .. | .. | 25 | 685 |
| Bombay United .. | Apl.-Nov. | 20 | 465 |
| Century .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 225 |
| Central India .. .. | Apl.-Nov. | 50 | 1850 |
| China .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 45 | 570 |
| Chinoi Silk .. .. | .. | 20 | 400 |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | Mar.-Sep. | 55 | 1415 |
| Coronation Mills .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 460 |
| Connaught .. .. | do. | Nil | 100 |
| Cooria .. .. | April | 50 | 560 |
| Crescent .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 6 | 106½ |
| Currimbhoy .. .. | do. | 10 | 207½ |
| David .. .. | May-Nov. | 20 | 490 |
| Edward Sassoon .. .. | April | 10 | 170 |
| Emperor Edward .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 25 | 425 |
| Empress .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 110 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 445 |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 1,370 |
| Finlay Mills .. .. | Do. | 10 | 295 |
| Gold Mohur .. .. | Do. | 25 | 525 |
| Hindustan .. .. | November | 60 | 500 |
| Howard and Bullough .. | May | 25 | 300 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | do. | 40 | 125 |
| Imperial Cotton .. .. | do. | Nil | 80 nom |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. .. | Apl.-Sep | 5 | 96½XD |
| Indian Manufacturing .. | April | 25 | 340 |
| Ind-China Manufg. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | 960 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | May-Dec. | 6 | 145 |
| James Greaves .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 100 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 5 | 95XD |
| Jewraj Balco .. .. | May. | 20 | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 125 |
| Kastoorchand Mills .. | New | New | 475 |
| Khandesh Rs. 610.. .. | June-Dec. | 25 | 700 |
| Khatao .. .. | May-Nov. | 45 | 1,365XD |
| Kohinoor .. .. | Apl.-Aug. | 25 | 732½ |
| Lakhmi Cotton .. .. | April. | 60 | 1,060 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | Apl.-Sept. | 60 | 1,020 |
| Madras United .. .. | June-Dec. | 60 | 1,540 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | 1,700 |
| Mayer Sassoon .. .. | .. | Nil | 80 |
| Morarjee Gooculdas .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 2,350 |
| Nawab of Cambay.. .. | .. | 20 | 350 |
| New Great Eastern .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 213½ |
| New City of Bombay .. | Mar.-Sep. | 35 | 1,010 |
| Phœnix .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 8 | 160 |
| Presidency .. .. | April | 25 | 220 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. .. | April | Yr. 50 | 685 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | do. | Yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapore .. .. | Apl. Sep. | 150 | 5,050 |
| Simplex .. .. | New | New | 225 |
| S. Mahratta .. .. | Nov. | .. | 40 |
| Standard Mills .. .. | May-Nov. | 40 | 1,037½ |
| Sun .. .. | .. | Nil | 117½ |
| Surat Rice Mill .. .. | May | 15 | 180 Nom |
| Swan .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 10 | 25 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | May-Oct. | 65 | 11 |
| Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 .. | New | New | 71 Premio |
| „ 5% P. Rs. 50 .. | New | New | Par. |
| Textile .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | 1 1-8. |
| Vishnu Cotton .. | O. | Nil | 360 |
| | 7% P | Nil | 630 |
| Western India .. .. | Nov. | 60 | 425 |
| Mysore Spinning .. .. | April | 15 | 135 |

### Railway Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly . | Sep.-Aug. | 5½% | 131½ |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. . | Feb.-July | 6½ | 67⅞ |
| Amritsar Patty Rly .. | Mar-Aug. | 9% | 153 |
| Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 .. | Jan.-July | 4% | 126 |
| Dhond Baramati Rs. 100.. | do. | 4% | 122 |
| Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 .. | Apl.-Oct | 4% | 106 |
| Madras Bhoon Rly Rs. 25 .. | Jan.-July | 4% | 30 |
| Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25 | Jan. July | 4% | 25 |
| Sind Light Rlys. .. .. | June-Dec. | 6% | 165 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co.. | Apl.-Aug. | 6% | 595 |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. .. | do. | 4% | 127 |

### Miscellaneous Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co., .. | May-Oct. | 6 | 115XD |
| All India U. L. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | August | B. 1 | 6½ |
| Bamankua .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Backbay Bath .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Badham Pile .. | July. | 7 | 93 |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | Jan.-Aug. | Nil. | 35 |
| Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125 | .. | 35 | 912½ |
| Bombay Electric { P | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | 178 |
| Supply and T. Co., Ltd { O. | July | 5% | 225½ |
| Bombay 

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 23rd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Netherly Hall | Jones | Glasgow Apl. 17. |
| S. S. City of Calcutta | Miller | Liverpool Apl.29 |
| S. S. Roxburgh | Harrison | Sunderland Apl 21 |
| S. S. Barjora | Connor | Busreh May 9 |
| S. S. Linga | Cutbush | Karachi May 21 |

## DEPARTURES.

May 23rd

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S Havraise | Saludo | Genoa |
| S. S. Clan Macnell | Higgins | Hull & Middlesburgh |
| S. S. Salsette | Vine | Aden |
| S. S. Elysia | McLean | Marseilles & Liverpool |
| S. S. Guttenfels | Fishbeck | Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi |
| S. S. President | Schutt | Durban |
| S. S. Aviemoor | Williams | Calcutta |
| S. S. Penang Maru | Murazumi | Kobe & Co. |

The following vessel began to load on Saturday

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf

S.S. Netherly Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Netherly Hall, 2355 tons, Captain O. Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she had left on April 17, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4891 tons, Captain R. Miller, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on April 29 with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Roxburgh:—The steamer Roxburgh, 2927 tons, Captain Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sunderland, which port she had left on April 21, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Burjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Burjora, 1908 tons, Captain E. W. O'Connar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 21st with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3998 tons, Captain P. McLean, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Penag Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penag Maru, 3273 tons, Captain S. Murazumi, sailed on Sunday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gutenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 3551 tons, Captain A. Fishbeck, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2382 tons Captain C. J. Williams, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Prasident:—The German East Africa Line steamer Prasident, 3082 tons, Captain F. Schutt, sailed on Sunday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Benares:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, outward bound, passed the Canal on the 22nd instant and is due in Bombay in the morning of the 1st proximo.

S.S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Sardinia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 21st.

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Caledonia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 21st.

S.S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 22nd.

S.S. Assaye:—The P. & Co. Coy's steamer Assaye with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow at 6 a.m.

### P. DOCK.

Saturday, May 23rd, 1914.

| SHED | STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Bassano | Boxhall | J. F. & Co. |
| B | Colenso | Branton | J. F. & Co |
| C. & R. | Salgon Maru | Yamaguchi | O. S. K |
| D. & E | Lhupra | Whittingham | M. M. & Co |
| F. | Pentakota | Stewart | M.M .& Co |
| M. | Tauyabi | Kass A. M. | Ewat & Co |
| M. | Lawoo | Wheeler | D. M. K |
| N | Kalimba | Webb M. | J. F. & Co |
| N.F. | Baron Cowdor | Caskie | W. & A G. & Co |
| O | Budrie | Mathews | Arab Steamer |
| P | Solfels | Schmidt | W. & A. G. & Co |

### V. DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | City of Lucknow | Scobie | K. N. & Co |
| 5 | Penhallow | Home | Hill Son & Thomas |
| 6 | Keelung | Machenzil | K. N. & Co |
| 7 | Silverdale | Mc. Leod | D. N. & Sons |
| 8 | Firenze | Merlo | Rubattino Line |
| 9 | Wachtfels | Hupers | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Clan Chatton | Pill | J. F. & Co |
| 12 & 13 | City of Calcutta | Elliot | K. N. & Co |
| 15 | Logician | Yeates | K. N. & Co |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Macedonia | Bennett | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 4 | Habsburg | Huber | A. L. S. N. Co |
| 6 | Gutenfels | Fischbeck | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 7 | Malay Maru | Sukawa | O. S. K |

### H. W. A. D.

Bahrein ..... Ternel ..... Arab Steamer

### H. W. V. D.

Sotonta ..... Davis ..... S. O. & Co.
Linga ..... Curtbush ..... M. M. & Co

### M. W. O. D.

Ujina ..... Abbott ..... M. M. & Co

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benbrook | Jenkins | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Birchfied | Ormston | |
| Barjora | Conner | M.M. & Co |
| Ferrara | Feathers | S. M. & Co |
| Homayun | Courtena | T. M. & Co |
| Ionus | Carey | M. M. & Co |
| Iran | Peabody | K. N. & Co |
| Islami | Watson | T. M. & Co |
| Kola | King | M. M. & Co |
| Kasara | Gullener | M. M. & Co |
| Lindula | Lane | M. M. & Co |
| Marienbad | Bednarz | A. L. S. N. Co |
| Netherly Hall | Jones | K. N. & Co |
| Olsa | Maples | M. M. & Co |
| Orange River | Andrews | T. M. & Co |
| Ombira | Tomas | K. N. & Co |
| Quilos | Foss | M. M. & Co |
| Reichenfels | Kisbeth | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Roxburgh | Harrison | |
| Saint Michel | Mc. Curdy | M. M. Shoostri |
| Schildturm | Steinerl | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Sumatra | Potter | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| Sildra | Bryn | The Bombay & Co |

## EXPORTS.

May 23.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 1 bale wood, E. Mohomed.

City of Lucknow (s) 30 bales wool, M. Nanji and Sons, 13 bales wool, M. Keshawjee, 341 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 243 cwts. myrabollums, D. Veljee.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow (s) 3,600 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

### FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 12 cwts, Malabar canes, D. S. Postwalla, 65 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhemjee, 25 cwts. fish maws, E. Moledina, 1 bale goat skins, E. N. Stein, 60 cwts. chutney, M. Poonjaji and Sons, 81 cwts. old rubber, M. Adamjee, 175 cwts. turmeric, Tatia Rowji, 133 cwts. chutney F. Nowrojee.

### FOR HULL.

Bassano (s) 16,000 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimji.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Schildturm (s) 400 cwts. crushed bows, E. C. Nanji, 55 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros., 2,001 cwts. rapeseed, and 6,006 linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

### FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 700 cwts bone meal, E. C. Nanji, 358 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Gutenfels (s) 65 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Selfels (s) 578 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 130 cwts. gum arabic, Kaliandas Brothers.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Penhallong (s) 241 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons, 32 bales gunny cuttings, W. Wolf and Sons.

Chupra (s) 660 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 55 bales cotton, Solomon Bros., 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician (s) 1,380 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Chattan (s) 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mohomed, 750 cwts. rapeseed and 500 cwts. ground nut, B. S. Lloyd and Co., 2,000 cwts. linseed Sanday and Co.

### FOR NAPLES.

Firinzie (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed and 3,790 castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co., 1,250 cwts. castorseed, K. Devchand and Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 8 cwts. garnet stones, J. M. Sally Mahomed, 30 cwts. gum alibanum, B. Nazir and Co., 187 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy, 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR ASAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

### FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 66 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

### FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru (s) 16 cwts. manganese ore, M. B. Kaisha.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Firenza from Genoa, Agent—Maritima Italiana, 1 case watches, 3 cases cigarettes, 10 cases marble works, 1,200 slabs, 8 blocks, and 30 pieces marble and table marbles, 25,662 pieces marble tiles, 137 casks, 2,000 crates, 2,000 bundles, and 2,000 pieces flooring tiles, 75 cases raisins, 499 bags almonds, 34 cases and 20 packages olibanum, 30 cases brass sheets, 55 cases paper, 60 cases soap, 55 barrels pomice stone, 156 cases and 22 drums colours, 2,115 bags cummin seed, 150 cases condensed milk, 135 cases sterilized milk, 86 packages provisions, 192 cases vermouth, 92 cases and 9 barrels wine, 91 bundles skins, 6 cases half-woollen goods, 3 cases silk goods, 3 bales woollen goods, 12 bales woollen yarn, 15 bales cotton yarn, 30 bales raw cotton, 13 bales and 51 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Barjora from Busreh, Agent—M. M. and Co., 146 bundles wool, 3 bundles skins, 27 bundles and 12 bags fish, 78 bags and 200 boxes dates, 45 bundles attari, 4 bags almond seeds, 1 bag almonds, 31 bags raisins, 1,735 bags sardines, 1,006 bags motutas, 18 jottas assafoetida, 4 bundles specie.

# THE MODERN CONCEPTION OF LIBERTY

## SIR JOHN MACDONELL ON THE BETTER THING.

As president of the Social and Political Education League, Sir John Macdonell delivered his presidential address on May 6 at University College, London. He took as his subject "The Modern Conception of Liberty", says the "Manchester Guardian". His Honour Judge Fossett Lock occupied the chair and there was a large attendance.

After passing in review the changing conceptions of liberty, Sir John Macdonell said that among the modern aspirations towards liberty is a desire for emancipation in the sense of a desire for a greater release from the claims of the bare necessities of existence, for the attainment of what might be called the physical bases of freedom. Men and women, he said, are Church people, Nonconformists, Freethinkers, passive resisters, individualists, suffragettes, Socialists, propagandists of the interests of labour in every country, representatives of interest with claims which for them override those of the State. For them the State is not the embodiment of the ideal. They are heretics, it may be said, but where would the world be without its heretics? They are minorities, it is true, but are majorities always right or permanent? The laws to which minorities object are not clothed with sanctity. They are not made on Sinai, but may be the result of squalid and ignoble bargains or compromises, and they have not the old backing of the gallows, the block and the oubliette.

The family and tribe have expanded into the State; and we now see a further expansion by sympathy extending beyond national boundaries, and by ties of commerce and science of an ever-increasing inter-State life. There is also a supra-State life. Men want, and will want, open spaces for their activity which neither the legislator, the tax-gatherer, nor the censor enters. To meddle as little as possible with that mystery of mysteries the personality; to permit the upward and outward thrust of new life; the free play of the impulses of the strong and the healthy, not encouragement of imitation of official types of character; not "back to Nature" but onwards thereto; liberty in the sense of "maximising of life" and of the multiplication of persons living their own lives in their own way, each a centre of spontaneous activity—all that is the better thing.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# TRUE OPTIMISM.

## MR. GARVIN'S DEFINITIONS.

## THE FACING OF DIFFICULTIES.

What is the real test of the optimist? Mr. J. L. Garvin, the guest on the night of April 30, at the monthly dinner of The Optimists, at the Hotel Cecil, laid it down that the real attitude of a man towards life, the real test which decides whether he is an optimist or a pessimist, was his attitude towards difficulty, and not his blindness to its existence, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Charles L. Highm the President, occupied the chair.

The Chairman said that they had that night the largest attendance they had had yet, an indication of the keen interest in the movement both of their members and of those outside. Men of every form of political opinion read what Mr. Garvin had to say, because he meant what he said. He was a great editor and a splendid optimist. (Cheers.)

### POLITICAL OPTIMISM.

Mr. Garvin said that when he accepted the invitation to speak, he rather wondered what he should do in "that galley." He was not sure, looking at the political situation, that optimism would not be justified of its children, and that on every side some, at least, seemed to be beginning to realise the fact that we must get rid of the Irish question, or it would, in all probability, get rid of us.

The question of optimism was extensive and indefinite. There was the philosophical difinition; now little regarded, but he would leave that and come to the plain and natural meaning which attached to the idea—the question of the difference between the men who looked mainly upon the bright side of things and the men who mainly considered the dark.

It was sometimes thought that a confirmed optimist had something in him akin to the fixed smile of the village idiot, or the familiar gentleman in Bedlam, who was firmly convinced that he was the Emperor of China. (Laughter.) It was also sometimes thought that optimism was confounded with a quite different quality which he might call false confidence. It was also often confounded with a sentimental philosophy, which denied the existence of evil instead of endeavouring to grapple with it. To it every cucumber was a skinful of sunshine, and all its geese were swans. Let them see what optimism really was. So far from ignoring one side of things, it looked upon both, and came to its own judgment and decision. It knew that good and evil had existed from the beginning. It knew that with prosperity and success in the world there were also misery and failure; and it knew that the principle of human success and achievement was difficulty. The real attitude of men towards life, the real test which decided whether a man was a pessimist or an optimist, was his attitude towards difficulty, and not his blindness to its existence. (Hear, hear.)

### COMBATING DIFFICULTY.

The power of combating difficulty was as essential to progress, both public and private, as the fact that a vessel was only urged forward by the resistance of the water. The optimist as he would define him was a man who saw every difficulty in this position, who was not daunted by them who hopped for the best, who left as little as possible to chance, and who worked like a tiger. (Cheers.) How did optimism work as a force in the world? They had to recognise it, as in the case of many other forces in life, before they could quite understand it. It obviously lightened the problems of life, the spirit of life, its burden. How did it do these things? Looking at life from the point of view of the editor, he saw certain things in it which were of most power. First, imagination the pay of ideas. The world was always waiting for fresh ideas, and the difference between men who did not count and men who did was measured precisely to the extent to which they were the embodied repetitions of the thoughts and actions of other men, or whether they themselves brought a fresh store of perception and energy to reinforce the world's common stock. (Cheers.) After all, all success worth having was no more than ideas realized in action. The man who believed that life was worth living, and who put both hands to the task he had undertaken, was far more likely to have ideas, if only because of the necessity of having them, than were the Weary Willies of the moral world, who taught there was nothing new and nothing true, and that it did not matter any way.

### COURAGE OF IDEAS.

But the ideas were only the bricks of the architect. What they required for building was something else, which he would define as the courage of ideas. That was very important. It was simply the question as to whether to the best of one's judgment, the idea in one's mind would succeed or not, and the courage of ideas had been at the back of all the greatest success which had been achieved in business and in action. He sometimes thought it was the rarest quality of all. They found a man who was simply full of small ideas, who mentioned them to everyone, and who never realised any. And they found another, with much fewer ideas, who was determined that some one should crystallise, and who attached it as a practical possibility. Of all the qualities of optimism he sometimes thought that was the very greatest. (Cheers).

Then there was the effect of true optimism upon an individual's relations with his fellows. In the practical activities with which they were concerned a man needed the help of his fellow-men to carry out his purpose. He might depend upon the spirit of his intercourse with them, and on his success in bringing out the best that was latent in them. That was where they came very close to the significance of the reason of this club's existence and activity. They must be one of two kinds of men, human refrigerators or electric batteries. The first was full of doubt, scepticism, and fear. The other was capable of making, by his personality, a change from top to bottom of a human orgnisation of which he formed part—a man who kindled energy and whose heat was contagious, who sympathised with his fellow-creatures, endeavoured to understand them, and realised that there was no human being so low but that his self-respect was more to him than anything in the world.

# THE SHY MAN.

## AND THE AMERICAN INVASION.

That pleasing accompaniment of the month of May, the American Invasion, brings comfort to the heart, not only of hotel and shop keepers, not only to art dealers and all that section of the community to whom the advent of liners' loads of wealthy, acquisitive, pleasure-loving, and enterprising folk spells legitimate opportunity, but it rejoices the spirit also of some one else, and that some one is the Shy Man, writes a correspondent, in "The Times."

The class of shy man, large though it is, attracts little attention. Their doings are not chronicled; no trade union watches their interests; no representative voices their aspirations; and they have not even a club into which they may slink to murmur their miseries together. They can but endure to the end with very poor prospects of salvation. And what is it they have to endure? The most rigid and incessant persecution that man ever devised for his fellows—artificial intercourse.

### AGONIES OF THE SHY.

The shy man can talk on his particular subject well enough; he can discuss several others with some semblance of animation, if they interest him. What he cannot stand is the strain of trying to make money for three-quarters of he day and conversation for the rest. He cannot rely sufficiently on the resources of his own inanity. How well he knows the agony of the dinner-party! The be compelled to seat himself evening after evening between two members of the opposite sex, with whom he may have nothing in common but the necessity for food, expected to talk to each of them in turn about the merits of musical comedies and the morals of the last banned book. He cannot summon his wits. Laboured platitudes die stillborn on his lips, and nothing comes to replace them. Beads of perspiration spring to his brow, and he eventually relapses into uneasy-eyed silence, feeling that every one is marking his disconmfiture. He longs for the end of this endless eating and he yearns for his hat and coat. He is bitterly conscious that he would be all right if he were treated with sympathy and encouraged to expand, but he cannot take the initiative. And, angrily he confesses it, his countrywomen give him no quarter. They expect him to perform the rites of initiation into those abject topics suitable to the occasion. They soon take his measure, cast on him the cold eye of understanding and disapproval, turn with relief to their neighbours, and publish abroad that he is a bore, when all the ime he is only suffering from dinner-table panic—a disease that has embittered the evening hours of many good men. His only hope is to partake liberally of his host's champagne, to give him courage to blurt out his feeble excuse for an early departure.

### THE TRANSATLANTIC REMEDY.

But, as we have said, at this season of the year a faint flame of hope warms the breast of the shy man. It may be, he knows, that to-night or to-morrow night, when he murmurs. "How do you do?" to her who has been allotted to him to take down to dinner, he may receive the same again with the added clause "Pleased to meet you" in an accent that he has learnt to love. Then he knows that his trials are over for one evening at least. Before the first flight of stairs have been negotiated, the cares of conversation will have been lifted from his shoulders. He does not care if she, too diagnoses his condition. She will not mind, *her* eye will be kind and her resolution indomitable. She will make him talk, if it be humanly possible; any way, she will make him listen.

At first the Shy Man will probably confine himself to the latter, not having yet accustomed himself to the changed atmosphere. But while listening his mind will be at rest and he will be entertained. He will be listening to a member of the most observant and humorous race in the world, giving her views on a variety of subjects, with a wealth of metaphor and originality of phrase and a verbal ingenuity that will leave him lost in admiration. He knows that such a monologue might weary that invaluable person, the super-small-talker, to whom volubility is as natural as silence to himself. But for his malady it is the perfect cure. He will hear how every corner of the civilized world appears to the natural humourist, and he will be initiated into all the subtleties of New York society. And presently he will respond. After a somewhat shaky start, he will settle down to a conversational readiness, resource, and brilliance that will astonish himself. He will reveal himself, his work, and his life in a wholly unprecedented manner. He will feel that his intelligence is being appreciated. For once he will have exorcized the demon that possesses him. For one moment he even dares to hope that his cure is permanent. Whether that be so or not, he knows that for once he is enjoying a dinner-party. When the time comes to say good-night he will be asked to "Come round and see us at our hotel," "If you come to New York next fall, you must look us up surely." Then he will feel for once that he has been a success, and he will say good-night to his hostess feeling almost grateful to her for having asked him.

CARUSO

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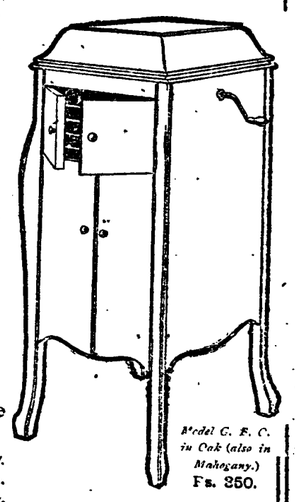

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COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

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THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effectod WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Graham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. M. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

# CHARGES AGAINST A MUNICIPALITY.

## AMAZING ALLEGATIONS

### VAMBORI COUNCILLORS ANTICS.

The Government has published a lengthy Resolution stating reasons for the supersession of the Vambori Municipality for a period of five years. After enumerating the seven main points in connection with the Municipal administration which necessitated the order and which appeared in Friday's "Chronicle," the Resolution proceeds:—

The Municipality consists of twelve members (six elected and six nominated), the majority of whom, being persons of little education, are ignorant of rules and procedure and unable to distinguish between what is legal and what is illegal, and consequently evince complete indifference in regard to the prompt, regular, and orderly transaction of municipal work. The Chairman of the Managing Committee, supported by a number of councillors of this type and favoured by the presence of a curiously complacent President appears to have subordinated the interests of the public to the prosecution of his feud with the Vice-President, and the gratification of his ill-will against the Municipal Secretary. The latter is an officer with a long record of approved service and of considerable independence of character. A list of charges against him—since fully investigated and found to be groundless—was ultimately drawn up by the Chairman, and the Secretary was dismissed after a perfunctory enquiry and in spite of his previous excellent record. The Vice-President having sided with the Secretary a special general meeting was illegally called by the Chairman at which it was resolved that that officer should be "dismissed.' On another occasion, certain' expenditure in excess of budget provision having been incurred, the Managing Committee resolved that the amount should be recovered from the Vice-President. On enquiry, however, it was found that the expenditure was not only necessary but was actually being incurred with the cognisance of the Managing Committee. Before the dismissal of the Secretary the Managing Committee appear to have made it a practice to assemble on days on which that officer went to a neighbouring town in order to conduct municipal prosecutions, and then to pass resolutions censuring him for absence, without leave. The Chairman, in order to get the same officer into trouble, also instigated certain municipal servants to strike work.

#### SACRIFICE OF PUBLIC TO PRIVATE INTERESTS.

5. As an instance of the Municipality's disregard of the public interest it is reported that a number of conservancy bullocks were lately sold off by the Municipality but were bought in by certain councillors in the name of another person at a low price. These councillors subsequently sold the animals at an enhanced price, thus securing a considerable illegitimate profit.

The Managing Committee under its Chairman, being engrossed in the prosecution of personal disputes, neglected its proper work, keeping back no less than 92 correspondences undisposed of. The School Committee similarly kept more than 40 correspondences pending without taking any action. The inspection of the records showed 51 encroachment cases pending while 135 correspondences were found lying undisposed of in the municipal office, among them being numerous building applications, the persons concerned in some of which, receiving no reply had proceeded to build as they pleased without waiting any longer for the permission of the Municipality. The submission of the municipal accounts and returns to higher authority was greatly delayed.

#### LEVY OF OBJECTIONABLE CESSES.

The conservancy cess levied by the Municipality, which is manifestly unfair in its incidence, may be cited as an instance of the failure of the Municipality to levy proper taxation. The cess is at the rate of three annas per head and is payable in one instalment in respect of each person and each child above two years of age. Thus a poor man having five or six persons in his family is required to pay as much as the most well-to-do resident in the place. Such a tax is obviously calculated to throw the bulk of the burden of taxation on the poorer classes. It should be abolished and replaced by a rate of 3 or 4 pies in the rupee assessed on the annual rental value of the houses. On such a basis a tax-payer having a house of the rental value of Rs. 6 would pay two annas in all instead of three annas for each inmate. But it is reported that the Municipality, as at present constituted, would strongly oppose any such reform.

The toll tax is another flagrant instance of perverse taxation. An establishment costing in all Rs. 58 a month is maintaned for the collection of toll on all vehicles not subject to wheel-tax. The expense of collecting this tax actually exceeds the gross income derived from it. As there is no octroi, the maintenance of this costly staff serves no profitable purpose whatever. A tax of this description calls for immediate abolition, but it represents a vested interest which the present body are unwilling to part with.

Numerous exemptions from the levy of the wheel-tax have been permitted for which there is no authority either in the Act or in the rules under it.

The house tax and conservancy assessment lists due in January, 1913, were still unprepared in October of that year, the resultant scandalous state of affairs being that no funds were forthcoming to pay the municipal staff who were left without pay for one-third of the year. Certain municipal members have not paid taxes on some of their houses for several years.

#### NEGLECT OF SANITARY NEEDS.

The sanitation of the town, a matter of the gravest importance, has been grossly neglected. Several of the municipal menials struck work for months at a time without any notice being taken of their conduct by the Managing Committee. For twelve months no refuse has been removed from the town, which is consequently in a highly insapitary and offensive condition. No prosecutions for breaches of the sanitary rules have been instituted. The street gutters have not been dug out for three years. The environs of the town are overgrown with prickly pear. Street lamps are not lit and the town is left in darkness. Buildings and roads are allowed to remain in a disgraceful condition of disrepair.

From the above it is apparent that the Municipality as at present constituted is unfit to have charge of the local administration of the town. The Governor in Council is pleased therefore, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, to declare that the Vambori Municipality is incompetent to perform, and has persistently made defa in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by the Act, and has abused its powers and to direct that it should be superseded for a period of five years with effect from the date of this order.

## FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON MAY 8.

*Photo by Central News.*

**The Royal party leaving the Abbey. In front is seen Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and the King; at the back Princess Mary, with the Prince of Wales.**

## SHACKLETON'S NEW VENTURE.

### BLIZZARD TEST OF FOOD

With that thoroughness which has always characterised his plans, Sir Ernest Shackleton is about to make a preliminary test of his equipment, which it is hoped will be of great value. The test has special reference to the expedition rations, which have been prepared under the superintendence of Colonel W. Beveridge, of the Royal Army Medical College.

Accompanied by five members of his staff (says Router), Sir Ernest will leave shortly for Norway to test thoroughly not only the rations, but also the tents and motor sledges for the expedition. The party will live in Polar kit and go out to the glacier. The cold will of course not be nearly so great as in the South Polar regions, but the sudden blizzards at the spot selected for the experiment are somewhat similar to the Antarctic ones.

During the journey, the duration of which will depend upon circumstances, the party will live on actual sledging rations, and the effect of these on Sir Ernest and his companions will be tested in the most detailed fashion. Thus valuable data will be furnished. Such an experiment has never been made before.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's new, ship Endurance, which has now almost completed fitting in Norway, will be in the London Docks in the course of the present month. Though small—she is shorter than the Aurora or the Discovery, but 18ft. longer than Shackleton's last ship Nimrod—she is a beautiful specimen of wooden shipbuilding, and is probably the last of her class that will be constructed. The whole of her keel consists of 5½ft. of solid oak, while her sides are 2ft. thick. The vessel is thus of enormous strength. She is of the barquentine class, has the latest triple expansion engine, and can steam at ten knots. She is fitted so as to consume both oil and coal.

The second ship, Aurora, intended for the Ross Sea side of the expedition, has been purchased and will be delivered at Hobart at the end of August. She will sail direct for the Antarctic in November. She is in perfect condition.

The Endurance, which is to operate on the opposite side of the Antarctic to the Aurora, will leave England early in August for Buenos Ayres, whence she will finally leave for the Antarctic in October. Most of the expeditionary staff will leave England in the Endurance, but Sir Ernest Shackleton will travel later by mail steamer, joining his ship at Buenos Ayres.

A great point about Sir Ernest's dog equipment, on which so much depends, is the great weight and pulling strength of the animals. On his last expedition the heaviest dog weighed 45 pounds, but on his forthcoming journey the lightest of the dogs will turn the scale at about 80lb. These dogs are specially bred in Arctic Canada, and are a cross between a wolf and a Scotch staghound.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has had the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal North West Mounted Police of Canada in engaging one of the most experienced dog drivers in Arctic Canada, and the Hudson Bay Company have put their experts at the expedition's disposal for the purchase of dogs. The dogs will be in charge of this expert, assisted by Lieutenant Dobbs, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been lent by the War Office for the purpose.

Recent appointments to the expedition include Sir Philip Leo Brocklehurst, Bart., who was with Sir Ernest in 1907-9, and made the first ascent of Mount Erebus. His brother, Lieutenant Courtney Brocklehurst, 11th Hussars, will go out as a member of the shore party at one of the bases. Geologists, biologists, and meterologists for both bases are being selected.

## DERAILMENT ON ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY..

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, May 23.

The engine was derailed and four wagons and one officer's saloon capsized on the No. 32 down mixed train. The driver and fireman were both slightly injured. Transhipment of passengers is necessary.

CHITTAGONG, May 23.

The derailment which has already been briefly reported happened at mileage 415, between Chaper Nukh and Kampur. The line is still blocked, but it is anticipated that it will be cleared by midnight on Sunday.

## ROUGH WEATHER IN BAY OF BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 24.

Steamers arriving from Calcutta and Rangoon report very heavy weather. The P. and O. steamer Simla which arrived from Calcutta on Thursday night reported a severe experience in the Hooghly. A Sandheads pilot was compelled to make a trip to Colombo as he could not land. The German steamer Reichtenfells was two days late in reaching Colombo from Rangoon having had to deviate a hundred miles from her course to escape a cyclone.

## INDIANS AS ENGINEERS.

### A "BREEZE" AT THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

There were some brisk exchanges on May 6 at the sitting of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India between Mr. Abdur Rahim, one of the Commissioners, and Colonel Sir J. Otley, the last Principal of the now abandoned Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, who gave evidence as to the training of Indian engineering students, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Abdur Rahim: Is the education provided in India for this service equal to that which Indians get in this country?

The Witness: I think Indians might well be recruited in India, and that it is cruel to require them to come home for the University course.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: And why should there be any recruitment in a foreign country at all?

The Witness: My experience has been that Indians are not equal to the English engineer in work required by the Public Works Department.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: It comes back to a question of race, does it not?

The Witness: No, certainly not., I say Europeans in the present conditions are better for the work. Let India say whether it is better satisfied with the work of Indian engineers. It is not a question of race or colour, but one of fitness.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: You say in your statement that because Indians have been satisfied with subordinate positions and half salaries in time past their sons should not have any ambition or aspiration for anything higher.

The Witness: I think you draw wrong conclusions from what I have stated.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: Then what do you mean?

The Witness: What I had in my mind was that it was not satisfactory for an Indian in a subordinate position to spend an enormous amount of money in sending his son home to England merely on the chance of his getting double the pay his father was drawing at the end of thirty or forty years' service.

Mr. Abdur Rahim said he thought it was an offensive remark, and that the parents should be permitted to do as they liked. They knew their own business best.

The Witness: I had no intention to be offensive, but merely to point out what was a fact—that it was a cruel thing for Indians to have to spend money on a small chance of getting their sons into the service.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: There are bad speculations sometimes!

The Witness: I only wished to point out an injustice. I had no desire to be offensive. I am an Indian born, have had family connections with India for over a hundred years, and some of my best friends are Indians.

Mr. Abdur Rahim: That is all right.

Mr. A. Brereton (Railway Department) agreed with the previous witness that Indians intended for work on the Indian railways could be as well trained in India as England. It was bad to require Indians to come home and spend a lot of money without being assured of an appointment. By spending half the money in India there was just the same prospect of getting a job.

## MEXICAN REBELS' UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

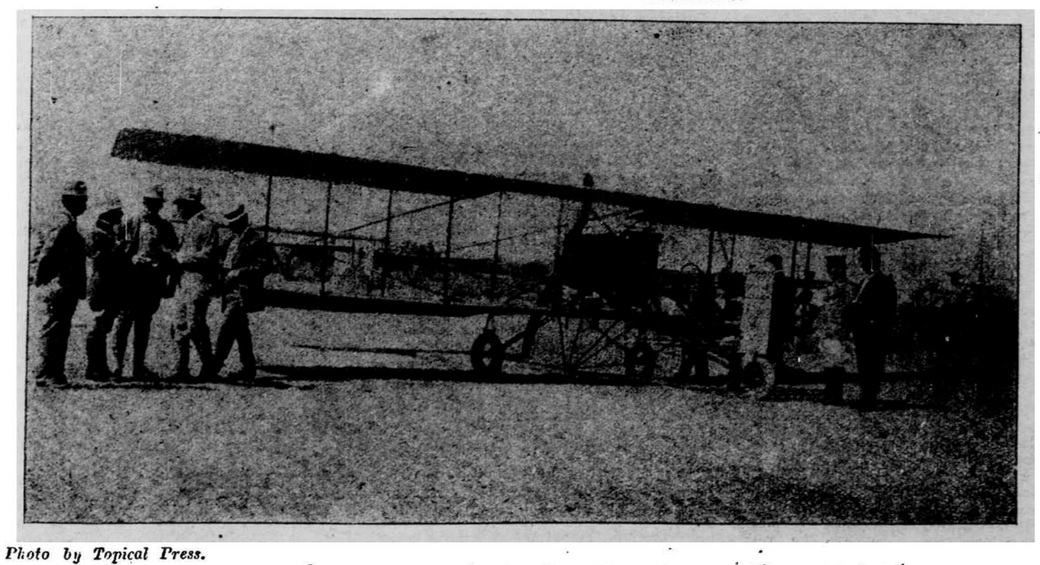

*Photo by Topical Press.*

**The photo shows one of the Aeroplanes owned and used by Villa and Carranza's followers in their fighting against Huerta.**

## ELECTRIFICATION IN INDIA.

### SCHEME FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The Railways in India are now turning their attention to the question of electrifying their systems and the well known firm of Messrs. Merz and McLellan have been investigating the question of electrifying the suburban lines of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railways, and of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Calcutta. This investigation has involved the collection and consideration of a mass of a statistics with reference to the working of the suburban traffic of those railways, and it is a matter for congratulation that the enormous amount of work involved has been satisfactorily completed, says the "Englishman."

The report on the Eastern Bengal State Railway has now been received, and has been published in England. The Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railways' reports are also being considered by the Home Boards of those railways and it is anticipated that the three reports will enable the Railway Board to formulate definite proposals to Government, but it is too early yet to say what the nature of these proposals will be.

The principal object of electrifying the Eastern Bengal suburban lines is a financial one, and the consulting engineers report that it will pay to electrify the suburban lines as the gross capital outlay required for the scheme will be £904,855, and the annual saving in train operation alone is reckoned at £82,000, in spite of higher speeds of trains and the better train service proposed. If it is decided to erect their own power station the capital expenditure proposed above would be increased by £332,000, and the total gain by electrification would be £105,000. The investigation has shewn that for the suburban scheme the direct current system is the most suitable. These is only one other system which would be practicable, namely the single phase system, which would cost £225,000 more in capital outlay and £1,000 more in operating costs. The scheme of electric traction proposed does not interfere in any way with the working of the ordinary steam trains on the sections of the line considered.

At the present time over 2,000 miles or railway have been converted from steam to electric traction, the earliest important electric railway being the City and South London Railway, which was a deep level tube railway, and which was constructed at a time when the application of electric traction even to tramways was somewhat doubtful. Since that time the tubes have spread all over London and in 1904, the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North Eastern Companies in England and the Long Island Railway Company in America converted important section of steam into electric railways carrying a dense and varied traffic over considerable distances. There are also to-day in progress many large schemes, those at New York, Paris, Buenos Ayres, Melbourne and London involving the conversion of considerably over 1,000 miles of track. Several reasons have led to the adoption of electric traction for railway work, perhaps two of the most important being the ease with which a greatly improved train service can be given and the question of ventilation. In the case of the Underground and Tube railways in London, the Mersey Railway and the underground lines in other Continental cities, it was financially necessary to run a very heavy service and fast service of trains while the importance of the question of ventilation is obvious from the nature of the lines.

In the case of other lines the tramway competition necessitated a very frequent service of fast trains which electric traction is particularly fitted to give, and which did in fact arrest the loss of traffic changing a decreasing traffic into an increasing one. In the case of the suburban railways in New York and other large cities a rapidly increasing traffic necessitated greatly improved services, and this was best given by electric traction.

In India the Eastern Bengal State Railway is an extensive system with a dense and highly profitable traffic. The principal section under consideration is that which runs northward from Calcutta, and has a heavy suburban traffic, and it has long been believed that electrification would prove a paying proposition. It is shewn above that for an outlay of about one million pounds sterling an annual saving of about £85,000 can be made in a year with higher speeds and a better train service.

## NOTES FROM PANCHGANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, May 22.

This charming little hill station was agreeably enlivened on the evening of the 21st instant by the kind visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who came down from Mahableshwar to preside at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Roman Catholic Convent School and the High School for European boys. Both the functions passed off pleasantly and reflected much credit on the Institutions concerned; whilst the flower drill and singing of the young girls of the Convent School, was much admired.

The prizes were given away by Lady Willingdon, who graciously shook hands with each successful boy and girl pupil. A pleasent and noteworthy feature of the prize distribution was that some of the prizes were kindly presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownagar, by Genl. Wilcox, a retired officer in H. H. the Gaekwar's Army, and by Dr. F. B. H. Nanavatty F.R.C.S.

There is to be a fancy fair on the 26th instant and a concert at the R. C. convent on the 27th instant, when it is hoped all Panchgani will turn out to help the charitable Insitutions in aid of which the functions have been so kindly got up.

Mr. S. C. Hill, formerly officer in charge of the records of the Goverament of India, has written a life of "Yusuf Khan, the Rebel Commandant" who according to Sir John Malcolm, was the bravest and ablest of all the native soldiers that ever served the English in India."

## THE FAMILY TEMPER.

### A CURE.

The family temper in the average British household cannot be expected always to be at angelic pitch: especially as people are, by long custom, permitted and even expected to lose their tempers in private life; whereas, in offices or public life, they are asked to illustrate the noble virtue of control, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Those who seem to their families to be the most disagreeable people in the world often appear to comparative strangers quite remarkably long-suffering. You may explain this in any one out of several ways.

#### SOME EXPLANATIONS.

You may point out that the strain of keeping one's temper all day in an office is in itself an ample explanation of the snapping of that temper at home, when the work of the day is over. Remembering this, the wise wife (for example) will ask no questions before dinner. Leave him alone. Let him rest. He is nervous before dinner. His temper will improve afterwards.

Preliminary strain during the day, reaching the snapping point at night, is one explanation of the poor quality of many tempers in many British homes; and your cynic will soon be ready with another, assuring us that only hypocrisy persuades us to put a brighter face before the outer world than that we reserve for those we best love. Hypocrisy, certainly, and perhaps a little cowardice also—a faint feeling that we *dare* not insult the Manager, while we may in safety be rude to the wife. Hypocrisy, cowardice—dreadful motives for that forced control we speak of! We much prefer to seek, and therefore to find, others—another cause for the touchings of many tempers, and, thereupon, a possible cure for them. Our complaint is—and the cure will follow—that so few English people know how to take holidays from one another.

From places, yes; from that monotony that comes from the sense of the same place, the same streets, same occupations. We are glad to get away from London, from work, and from the noise and roar of motor traffic to reach, instead as a rest the sound of cows bellowing all night beneath one's windows, or the hooting, in sweet summer, of owls just outside the window. We all—even successful business men—admit the necessity of a change from places and from pursuits. But from people? From the people we live with? And particularly—if we're married—from the people whom we happened to marry? Please understand—we mean here no cheap jesting over the permanence, the persistence, of the conjugal bond; in fact, we presuppose a lasting love, stronger than time, on both sides. Not even do we suggest that the husband and wife, in our given instance, do actually lose their temper with one another. All may be bliss between them. Still, that ought not make us refuse to allow the need each has—or ought to have—from time to time, of a holiday away from the other.

You go away from home partly to find out how much home really meant to you; and often with regret, with remorse, you find out that it meant absolutely nothing and that you would like to live abroad. You are nomadic. More often you turn out to be homesick. You know now, far from home, what home was to you, when you did not realize that it was anything at all. So with people. Leavel them occasionally and you will like them all the better. Get a holiday from them sometimes. Rapturously return to them then, if you will. But never go, for too long, without a change.

#### NEVER APART.

Fifty years ago, Victorian marriages were made with a stricter solemnity, and the sense that it was, indeed, for good or evil, and for every day in the year till death. The poor creatures knew that on no account could they ever get away from one another; or that, if they made feeble attempts, suppose, to take a holiday apart from one another, "people" would meet them—meet each one separately—and say: "Why are you not with your husband,"—or your wife. Crushed in conjugal fetter they remained. Tempers grew to be, in consequence, what we regret to say they still are in many monotonous marriages.

Holidays for husbands and wives (however fond) from one another—let it be recommended by those who aim at sweetness and light in the average home. There is only the difficulty of expense; but all will agree that, to gain health in the home, even additional expense is well worth considering; say once a year; or, according to the income, more often.

## CHARGE GAINST EUROPEAN.

### ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF COCAINE IN A TOY-HORSE.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Charles Burge, a European, was charged at the Police Court yesterday, with being in possession of cocaine without a licence. It appears that the postal authorities put the Excise officials on the track. The house of the accused was searched and cocaine was discovered. In the course of the evidence it transpired that the drug was smuggled in a toy-horse. Several persons are said to be implicated. The hearing was adjourned.

## RIVER THEFTS.

### EXTENSION OF POLICE SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

With a view to extend the River Police system to certain waterways of Western Bengal, on the lines already sanctioned for the rivers in Eastern Bengal, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal, has asked the opinion of public bodies. The Government for the present intend to employ patrols in the Dalleshwar, Hughli and Rupnarain rivers in Khulna, Alipore and Midnapore district for the protection of the river-borne trade. These rivers are notorious for piracy and thefts of the river-borne merchandise.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### BIRTHS.

BUSSELL.—At Bangalore, on the 13th instant., the wife of A. C. Bussell, of a daughter.
ROBB.—May 8th, at Longwood, Whitehouse, Belfast, Ireland, the wife of Major J. J. Robb, I.M.S., of a daughter.
SIMPSON.—May 7th, at Aberdeen, the wife of Major J. C. Simpson, 4th P. A. V. Rajputs, of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

McLAREN.—May 9th, at Mount Lavinia Hotel, Mount Lavinia, James Arthur McLaren, of Hartley Estate, Matugama.
OGILVY.—May 7th at Ealing, Agnes Isobel, only daughter of Angus Ogilvy of Ranchi, aged 26.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuicorin and Colombo per extra steamer Itola will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of as previously notified.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, (Last Day of Ballot) 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

### Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee of Bombay Corporation, 1-20 p.m.

### DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 17-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 9-15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter class) | 7-40 | 7-50 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 11-30 | 14-25 |

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep H. M |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 8-30 | 21-5 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 6-45 | 21-47 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D, Commanding,
May, 24.

353 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 28th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 29th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 27th, "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 28th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 30th, "C" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 31st "E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

354. Bugle Band.— Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill seacson on the first and third Mondays in each month.

355. Arms.—All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-quarterso without delay.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Rawes V.D. Commanding.
May 23.

180. Signalling Class.—Monday 25th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head-quarters on Monday next the 28th May 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday, 30th May, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a dinner.

A clinical meeting of the Union will be held on Saturday, the 6th June at 3-30 p.m. at Messrs. Powell and Co.'s building at Lamington Road.

## MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Ganeshdas Khilumal of Messrs. Permeshersdas Vishvanath and Company has reported to the police that on the 19th instant he sent four currency notes for Rs. 500 each to his agent at Benares by insured letter post from the Mumbadevi Post Office. On Saturday last he received a telegram from the agent informing him that only two notes had been found in the letter.

## COTTON FIRE AT FRERE ROAD.

On Saturday afternoon a cotton fire broke out at the Indian Cotton Company's godown situated at Frere Road, put it fortunately caused no great damage. The watchman who first noticed the outbreak endeavoured to extinguish the flames by the use of a hydrant but finding this impossible rang for the Fire Brigade. The Mandvi and Babula Tank engines hurried to the scene and put the fire out immediately, only one or two bales of cotton being damageed

## ATTEMPT TO HATCH OSTRICH EGGS.

An interesting experiment is now being carried out at the Parel Laboratory where an attempt is being made to hatch ostrich eggs in an incubator. The eggs were laid at the Victoria Gardens where the parent birds are, and as it is difficult to hatch them in the climate of Bombay they were taken away to Parel and placed in an incubator. There are seven of them, and as the time taken to hatch—just over forty days—is nearly completed it will soon be known whether the experiment has been successful or not.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday last, there were recorded in Bombay city 20 attacks and 15 deaths from plague, 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack of cholera, out of a total mortality of 94 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of last year was 89 and on that of 1912, 102. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 3, Parel 2, Byculla 2, Umarkhadi 2, Mandvi 1 Dongri 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Khara Talao 1, Kheswadi 1, Kamatipura 1, Tardeo 1, Sewri 1, Sion 1, and Mahim 1. On Friday altogether 1040 rats were caught in the city by the Municipal rat-catchers, 47 of them being found on inspection to be plague-stricken. Two of these latter were found in A Ward, 19 in B Ward 21 in C. Ward, 1 in D Ward 1 in E Ward, and 1 in F Ward. None were found in G (Mahim—Worli) Ward

## PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hospital announces the following contributions:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23, 99, 495-5-8; Mr. & Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, being the amount subscribed by them in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 1,000; Mr. & Mrs. N. A. F. Moos, being the amount subscribed by them in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeebhoy, Rs. 500; Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Rs. 166; Bai Meherbai Cursetji Baliwalla, being the amount subscribed by her in the Oothamna ceremony for her late father Mr. Cursetji Mermanji Baliwalla, Rs. 100; In pious memory of the 13th anniversary of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, 1st Bart., Rs. 100; From the poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 65-8-0; Mr. Ardeshir Bomanjee Dubash, Rs. 50; In pious memory of the 1st anniversary of my late mother Bai Rattanbai Sapurji Callianiwalla, Rs. 50; Mr. M. N. Seervai, Rs. 50; The Zoroastrian Employees of the Parel Running Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Rs. 43; Mr. Jalbhoy B. Kanga, Rs. 40; Dr. E. B. Billimoria, Rs. 30; Mr. K. F. Seervai, Rs. 30; Mr. Hormusji Palonji Mather, in pious memory of the late Bai Virbaiji, wife of Mr. Framji Bomanji Pastakia, Rs. 21; Sums below Rs. 20, Rs. 336-0-0; Total Rs. 24,02,076-138.

## MR. BOTTOMLEY IN COURT.

### INTERESTING ACTION UNDER LOTTERIES ACT.

At Bow-street on May 5, Mr. Horatio Bottomley and Mr. Julius Salter Elias were summoned before Mr. Hopkins for publishing a proposal and scheme for the sale of tickets in certain lotteries not authorised by any Act of Parliament, namely the Grand National Sweepstake, promoted by Patrick O'Brien, of Lucerne, and the "John Bull" Derby Sweepstake, promoted by Messrs. Smallman and Terry, of Geneva, says the "Standard."

Mr. Travers Humphreys (for the Public Prosecutor)d said that the proceedings were taken under section 41 of the Lotteries Act, 1823. Mr. Bottomley was summoned as the editor of "John Bull," and Mr. Elias as a director of Odhams (Limited), the printers and publishers of that paper. In the issue of "John Bull" of March 14, a whole page was devoted to the question of sweepstakes. Refernce was made in the article to the Grand National Sweepstake promoted by Patrick O'Brien, of Lucerne. It was stated that the price of the tickets was 2s. 6d. each or ten for £1, and that prizes to the amount of £10,000 were guaranteed, the full sum having been deposited temporarily with a leading London bank. It was further said that £1,000 would be given to English charities, and that the draw would be personally supervised by the editor of "John Bull." There was also a reference in the same article to the "John Bull" sweep, the guaranteed prize fund of which amounted to £50,000, in addition to £5,000 for charities. It was stated that Smallman and Terry were conducting the sweep, and that "John Bull" would vouch for their integrity. In another portion of the paper, under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents," there were paragraphs praising these particular sweepstakes. The article he had quoted was an excellent advertisement for the sweepstakes, and he submittd that it came within the definition of a proposal and scheme for the sale of tickets.

Detective-inspector Mercer said Elias told him that in printing the number containing the reference to the sweepstakes he had no idea that he was breaking the law.

### MR. BOTTOMLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Bottomley said that the article in question was part of a public controversy as to sweepstakes. It was incidentally mentioned that certain firms sold so many half crown tickets and that they had no motive in committing frauds. To suggest that such an article could be construed into an infringement of the Lotteries Act was an insult to the court. There was no mention of the conditions with which intending subscribers had to comply, and to say that the article brought him within the Act which enabled the court to deal with him as a rogue and a vagabond was the very limit of what the Treasury had ever done even in his experience. The object of "John Bull" in publishing this article was to help that section of the public who were not alarmed as to their future salvation because they had bought an interest, in a sweepstake.

Mr. Bottomley submitted, in conclusion, that summary juridiction could not deal with his case until the Attorney-General had moved against him, and the Vagrancy Act had no provisions against such an offence as his supposing he had committed an offence.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged N. S. Chesson, lately in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums, aggregating Rs. 2,980-1-8.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of a previous case against the accused, Mr. A. E. Anastasiadi, manager of the Seed Department of the firm, looked into the accounts, when he found three receipts signed by the accused, who had recovered the money but not paid it into the firm. The accused, who had no right to receive money of the firm, received 2,145-14-9 from Mr. Tilokchand Kalyanmal on the 12th January 1914, Rs. 396-10 from the same man between the 18th November 1913, and the 27th March 1914, and Rs. 437-8-11 from Shivnarayen Baldeodas between the 4th December 1913 and the 18th March 1914. He misappropriated the first sum to his own use. He however paid back the last two sums about four months after.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship, in view of the fact that the accused had paid up the last two sums, sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THEFT BY TENNIS BOY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sajnia Janoo, a tennis court boy in the employ of the Y. M. C. A., was charged with the theft of four cricket bats belonging to the Association, and with cheating two dealers from whom he got on credit sporting materials in respect of two dozen tennis balls.

His Worship, at the outset remarked, that as he was Honorary Treasurer of the Association, he would give the accused the option of getting his cases transferred to the Court of another Magistrate.

The accused said he had no objection to the case being tried in His Worship's Court.

It was stated in the course of the evidence, that one of the cricket bats bore Mr. Aston's initials.

His Worship, thereupon, once again said that the accused still had the option of getting his case transferred to another Court.

The accused said the case should be proceeded with in His Worship's Court.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitt six previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment.

## "SATTA" GAMBLING.

### HEAVY FINES FOR STREET OBSTRUCTION.

At the Girgaum Honorary Magistrates' Court, on Saturday, a bench consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. N. S. Bengalee disposed of a case in which Inspector Spiers charged Jaggonnath Dwarkadass and thirteen others with causing obstruction to traffic in Sheikh Memon Street.

Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader defended.

The prosecution case was that on the 25th April last, Mr. Spiers with his subordinates arrested the accused from a large crowd that had collected in Sheikh Memon Street for the purposes of "Satta" gambling.

The defence admitted these facts but contended that rule 13 of the City of Bombay Police Act under which the accused were charged was *ultra vires* as it went beyond the scope covered by section 22 l.b. of the Act. They argued that rules could be framed under this section only for persons riding, driving cycling, walking or leading or accompanying cattle and as the accused were merely standing and not walking, riding, driving, cycling or leading or accompanying cattle, the rule was *ultra vires* and, therefore, no offence was committed.

In delivering judgment of the Court, Dr. Katrak held that rule 13 was framed under the "regulation of traffic" head of section 22 l.b. of the Act, and it was, therefore, framed within the scope of the section and consequently it was not *ultra vires* of the Act.

The Court, accordingly, convicted all the accused except Nos. 5 and 9, who were asent and No. 14, who was given the benefit of doubt.

In passing sentence, the Court observed that a heavy fine was necessary as these speculators systematically defied the police and wantonly and deliberately disregarded the legitimate convenience and comforts of the public. Accused No. 7, a boy, was fined Rs. 25; the rest were fined Rs. 50 each.

## LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

The Hockey team of the Lusitanian Sporting Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Souza at Ormsby House on Saturday evening, when quite a large gathering of friends and well-wishers of the Club responded to the invitations sent out. During the course of the very enjoyable entertainment, the toast of the Club was proposed and drunk, the President of the Club replying in suitable terms. Dancing was afterwards indulged in, the company breaking up at midnight.

## PROSCRIBED URDU PAMPHLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 23.

Notifications of the Punjab Government are issued declaring forfeited to His Majesty under the Press Act of 1910, all copies of pamphlets entitled "Feringha Ka Fareb" meaning "Deceit of the Foreigner" and "Zulm Zulm Gore Shahi Zulm," "Tyranny, Tyranny, Tyranny of white rule," inasmuch as they have a tendency to incite to acts of violence, to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India or to encourage or incite interference with the maintenance of law and order.

# CINEMA FILMS ABLAZE.

## ALARMING INCIDENT IN HORNBY ROAD.

A fire broke out on the third floor of No. 201, Hornby Road, shortly before 2 a.m. on Sunday morning in a room temporarily used as a residence by Miss Murchison, proprietress of a travelling cinematograph company.

It appears that the careless throwing away of the end of a cigarette set a box of cinema films alight, and the box was hastily flung over the banister, on to the ground floor, where, happily, a burst pipe provided sufficient water to extinguish the flames.

An alarm was given, and the Fort and Bhuleshwar fire engines and the Salvage Corps immediately repaired to the scene, but the fire had by that time been extinguished. The building, which is next to Messrs. Evans Fraser's new premises, is the property of Mr. Janjiseth Jeewanji Gazadar, and the damage, principally to the films, is estimated at Rs. 484.

## ALLEGED LIBEL OF A CORONER.

### SETTLEMENT OF ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

In the King's Bench Division on May 6, a settlement was announced of the libel action brought by Mr. Ernest Augustine Gibson, the Manchester city coroner, against the Manchester Guardian (Limited), proprietors of the "Manchester Guardian," and Mr. John Russell Scott, the printer and publisher.

When the case was called on Mr. Duke said that it would be necessary to swear the jurors, but, owing to the public position of the plaintiff, it was necessary, in order that the matter might be properly disposed of in the public interest, as well as in that of the plaintiff, that he should make a statement of the position and as to how the libels complained of arose, says the "Standard."

The plaintiff had been for many years coroner of Manchester. He was a member of the Bar and had taken degrees in the medical profession with the view of qualifying himself for the duties of coroner. What the plaintiff complained of was a series of articles and letters—the articles in some degree and the letters in a graver degree—tending to impugn the conduct of the plaintiff in the discharge of his duties as coroner upon a certain occasion.

In October last year one Harry Brookes, a servant of the Corporation of Manchester, when on his way to his duties during the night, was unhappily run into by a motor car driven by a Mr. Ruddin, and received injuries which very shortly afterwards resulted in his death. Mr. Ruddin was arrested by the police, and necessarily there was an inquest, at which the plaintiff presided. The result of the inquest was that while the jury found that there was some negligence, they did not find that there was a degree of negligence which would justify the issue of a warrant to charge Ruddin with manslaughter.

Upon this, letters appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" reflecting upon the coroner, and an article entitled "A Comfort to Motorists" appeared in the editorial columns. A petition had been got up to remove the coroner from his office. Now Mr. Hewart, for the defendants, would withdraw the pleas for the defence.

Mr. Hewart said that the matter in regard to which the correspondence had arisen was one of great importance from the point of view of the public, and the defendants felt that in the public interest it required frank discussion. The defendants had no personal interest to serve, and of course, no preconceived antagonism against the plaintiff. They had no idea of imputing to the plaintiff any conduct incompatible with the proper performance of his official duties. In fact, they had always regarded his general discharge of those duties with respect and admiration. They had never desired, nor did they desire, to see him removed from his post or deprived of any portion of his salary. He had, in their opinion, been an excellent city coroner, and they trusted he would long continue to fill that office. So far as any letters to the editor published in the "Manchester Guardian" had contained or implied any charges or insinuations the defendants much regretted their publication, and they apologised to Mr. Gibson for the inadvertent admission of any such defamatory passages. So far as anything in their leading articles on the inquest had been misunderstood as conveying any of those charges or insinuations they much regretted that it should have been open to such interpretation.

Mr. Duke said the object of the action was not to put money in Mr. Gibson's pocket, but to vindicate his office and make it possible for him to continue his duties. What had been done by the defendants recognised that Mr. Gibson intended to perform his duty, and under the circumstances and having regard to the defendants' expressions of regret, Mr. Gibson authorised him to ask that the record in the case be withdrawn, the defendants undertaking to pay to him his costs to be taxed between solicitors and client on the principle of indemnity.

Mr. Justice Darling said the court sanctioned the arrangement, and he desired to say no more about the matter.

## SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT HOWRAH.

### YOUNG EUROPEAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

A European youth named Lloyd, employed as a junior guard in the goods yard at Howrah railway station, was marshalling a train, when a light engine with a few wagons attached, knocked him down and so severely injured him that both his legs had to be amputated. His condition is considered to be precarious. He is detained in Howrah General Hospital. Lloyd was only married eight months ago.

## ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DACOIT LEADER

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Bengal Police have arrested Ram Lal, the leader of a gang of fifty dacoites who are believed to be responsible for a series of dacoities near Tollygunge extending over several years. The trial of Ram Lal and eighteen others commenced at Alipore yesterday.

# CHARITY CONCERT.

## BARONESS GRODECKA'S RECITAL AT THE TAJ MAHAL.

### A VERSATILE ARTISTE.

In giving the Concert at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night in aid of the stranded Variety Artistes the Baroness Grodecka did two things. She performed a noble action and surprised those people who were present with her versatility. It is not often that people are treated to such a surfeit of good things as was presented to them on Saturday night. The first four songs in the first part were in Polish, the Baroness's national language, and the next four in Russian.

Proceedings opened with a pianoforte solo, and then the Baroness sang "Alone For Ever" by Kotarbinski, and "Spring Night" by the same composer; two beautiful songs excellently sung which were deservedly encored. Then was rendered the "Lark Song" by N. Noskowski, in which the really beautiful voice of the singer was heard to perfection. The last of the Polish songs was "Speak Unto Me" by N. Ruthowski, charmingly expressed and thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

After a few minutes' interval the Baroness essayed the first of the four Russian songs. "Where Thou art" by G. Sareder, followed by "Sweet Love Is Gone" by A. Lenina, both received by the audience with applause. There is no doubt that the reception the audience accorded her efforts stimulated the Baroness to give of her best and they were amply rewarded. The "piece de resistance" of the first part of the programme was then delivered, "Troika," by P. Bulahowa, said to be the favourite song of the "drosky" drivers of Russia. It was beautifully sung, and brought forth tremendous applause from the audience. The last item of this part was "Night Breese in the Woods" by C. Gerdal, sung with such sweet effect that the audience insisted on an encore, and the Baroness then sang the beautiful "O Sole Mio" in Italian, in perfect style, a fitting finish to a very excellent first half.

The second part opened with a demonstration of the Tango by the Baroness, which was quite different to anything else that we have seen, after which the Baroness changed into the Polish National Dress and gave some Polish peasant songs and dances, all of which were thoroughly appreciated by the audience. If one may express their liking for any particular one then the preference must go to the Polish Hymn, which was, in the opinion of many, the best item of a most excellently arranged programme.

The Baroness looked very pretty in the picturesque dress of a Polish peasant girl and one could not help regretting unfamiliarity with the Polish Language so as to be able to understand more fully the various songs that were sung.

It is to be hoped that La Barone Grodecka will be able to give another recital in the near future in one of the theatres of Bombay, where her accomplishments can be heard to better advantage than in the drawing room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, which is unsuited for a vocal recital.

Mention must not be omitted of little Miss Sylvia Mendosa, a little girl of 12 years, who gave three very good pianoforte solos whilst the Baroness was resting between her songs. She has been taught by her father, and commenced to study at the age of 7. She gave Rossini's "Tancredi," Wagner's "Tannhauser" and Ascher's "Cascade de Roses" in a manner that won the admiration of all present. Gifted as she is she will undoubtedly go far.

## THE LATE MR. GOVINDJI MADHAVJI.

### VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquesting touching the death of Mr. Govinndji Madhavji, (41) merchant, who lived at Worden Road, who was about 25 days ago assaulted by a Hindu ascetic, and succumbed to the injuries received on the head on the 22nd May. The evidence already recorded was read over to the assailant by the Coroner on Sunday morning.

Among the evidence recorded was that of Kanoo Narayan, a *mali* in the employ of Sir Vithaldas, who said that he lived on the premises of his master at Warden Road. Some 25 days ago at about 9 a.m. he saw the suspected man standing near a tree in the compound adjoining his master's compound. He saw the deceased but whether he was returning from or going to the temple witness could not say. He was near the spot when witness was going to a shop. He saw the suspected man pick up the iron bar (produced) and strike the deceased. At the first blow the deceased fell, then the suspected man gave him a second blow on the left side of the head, when another *sadu*, Narak Saran, came running and caught the suspected man by the arms. They both began to struggle, and moved near a spot where a second iron rod was placed upright in the ground. The suspected man caught it up, and was about to strike Narak with it, when one Bhootnath snatched it away from his hands. Narak and Bhootnath secured the suspected man. People had gathered from the bungalow in the meanwhile and Bhootnath went for the police. A sepoy arrived on the scene and the suspected man was handed over to him. The deceased was picked up and taken to the bungalow and the iron bar and iron rod were given to the police. Witness had seen the suspected man in the neighbourhood for the past three months, and the deceased had often passed the spot when the suspected man was there.

Narak Saran and Bhutnath Nilkuntnath were examined in confirmation of the previous witness's story.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of death due to intra-cranial inflamation, the result of three blows, two on the head and one on the neck, given to him by one Gocul Chen, with an iron bar under such circumstances that the act of the said Gocul Chen amounted to an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

# EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

## MEETING OF BOMBAY HINDUS.

Yesterday being the Empire Day, a meeting of Bombay Hindus was held in the hall at the Javerbagh on Kalbadevi Road. The compound of the temple was decorated with the Union Jack and other flags and at the head of the hall portraits of the late Queen Victoria and King George and Queen Mary, were placed and garlanded. By 9-30 a.m. a large company had assembled, including a number of ladies, for whose accommodation a portion of the hall had been partitioned with a screen.

After the singing of a hymn by the boys of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Seth Tribhowandas Varjivandas, introduced the speaker in Gujrati. In doing so he said that he had been connected with the movement since 1886, and his father had presided at the meeting a year later. He praised the good deeds of Queen Victoria and said that after the visit of the present King, the people of India were contended and happy, and he urged on his hearers to continue to observe Empire Day annually and to be loyal to the British Raj.

### RAO BAHADUR JOSHI'S SPEECH.

Rao Bahadur R. B. Josni, who was received with applause, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said:—

You know that we have all assembled here to celebrate Empire Day. It is true we have no Empire of our own to boast of, and it is equally true that although we are citizens of the British Empire and are as loyal as any other subjects of H. M. the King of England, yet in some of the British colonies even the rights of citizenship are denied to us. For this reason a suggestion has been made from a certain quarter that we need not take the trouble of celebrating Empire Day, which is said to be a festival of the Jingos and the Imperials. I do not approve of this suggestion. It must be remembered that we do not celebrate Empire Day in the sense in which the colonists and some of the British Imperialists observe it. We celebrate Empire Day as Victoria Day that is the birthday of the late beloved Queen Victoria the Good. For the past twenty-eight years we have been celebrating this day—the 24th of May—at Javer Baug and at Madhav Baug in Bombay in the orthodox Hindu fashion, and we shall continue to do so from year to year, for the benefits conferred upon the people of India by Queen Victoria are so great and valuable that we shall never forget her name and memory. The energetic high-minded organizers of this Empire Day movement desire that the celebration of the 24th of May should be called Empire Day and in deference to their wishes for the last ten or eleven years we have been celebrating this day as Empire Day.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

### BOMBAY MOSLEMS' GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Loyal Moslem Association of Bombay a social gathering of Mahomedans, in honour of Empire Day, was held in the hall of the Association at Byculla, on Sunday morning, under the presidentship of Mr. Munshi Muhammad Ameer, President of the Association, when fervent prayers were offered for the long life of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal family, and the prosperity of the British Empire.

## CROSLAND CONSPIRACY CASE.

### GARATT'S EVIDENCE.

At Marylebone, on May 1, Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author, living at Courteney-road, Woking, was charged on remand with conspiring with Lord Alfred Douglas and other persons unknown to make a false accusation against Mr. Robert Baldwin Ross, the literary executor or the late Oscar Wilde, in regard to Charles Garratt, says the "Standard."

Charles Garatt, who attended in the custody of a warder from Pentonville Prison, was first called.

Mr. Ross was called forward, and the witness was asked if he had ever seen him before in his life.

"No," he replied, "I have never seen him, in fact, in my life."

The witness went on to describe visits to him in prison in September of last year by a man who asked him if he knew Mr. Ross. He said that he did not, and he refused to make a statement in prison. After leaving prison he saw Lord Alfred Douglas, and told him that he did not know Mr. Ross. Lord Alfred gave him luncheon, and, going out, returned with Mr. Crosland. Lord Alfred told him that he wished to get Mr. Ross into trouble because he had done him an injury, and also said that if the witness would make a statement Mr. Ross would either have to leave the country or pay a large sum to get out of it. Lord Alfred and Mr. Crosland wrote a statement, and Lord Alfred wanted him to make an accusation against Ross, but he refused. He told them it was false, but they went on writing. Lord Alfred told him that Ross would probably pay £1000 or clear out of the country, while Crosland remarked: "We may as well get £1,000 out of it as not. Ross is the man to get as he has the money." The witness signed the statement, and they all went to Scotland Yard. Lord Alfred took him inside, while Mr. Crosland remained outside in a car. Lord Alfred told him he wanted him to make a similar statement to that which he had already made, and while they were alone he added: "Rub it well in about Ross." That night he dined with Lord Alfred and Mr. Crosland at the Grosvenor Restaurant. On the Sunday Lord Alfred wanted him to swear the statement before a commissioner of oaths, but the witness refused, and Lord Alfred flew into a frightful temper. Next morning Mr. Crosland and Lord Alfred took him to a commissioner of oaths. Lord Alfred gave him his word of honour for a second time that nothing would happen to him if he swore the statement.

And being assured that nothing would happen and in view of the £1,000 did you sign that statement?—Yes.

And so far as that statement refers to Mr. Ross, is it true or false?—Absolutely untrue.

Untrue, you say, to the knowledge of both Mr. Crosland and Lord Alfred?—Yes.

The witness added that he finally ran away and went to Brighton.

The hearing was then adjourned.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Monday, May 25, 1914.*

## THE "HIGH PRIESTESS" OF HYGIENE.

India owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Edward Cook for having devoted a special chapter in his exceedingly interesting and most instructive life of Miss Florence Nightingale to the valuable work she silently did for a long number of years for the sanitary welfare of both her military and civil population. The knowledge of that work was confined only to a few friends, with whom she became intimately acquainted by reason of the high offices, in some cases the highest, they held in this country, and afterwards in the Council of India. Indefatigable as she was in acquiring information from a variety of persons of recognised authority in the different branches of administration, and afterwards assimilating it for use, with a view to making valuable suggestions, and master as she was of a mass of official blue-books and other Indian publications, "her excursions", so related Sir Edward, "into difficult problems of Indian policy and administration were regarded by many people as unsafe and inexpedient." Her sister was constantly asking her, "What *can* you know about such things, my dear"? And yet, rightly observes Sir Edward, "after all how much does a Minister know at first-hand of the business of a department new to him? Generally, far less than Miss Nightingale knew of Indian business." Her ability to master the most difficult problems of Indian administration seems to have been as unique and remarkable as of that other indefatigable worker and friend of India, the late Professor Fawcett. His very blindness stimulated his efforts to become an expert in all the difficult and complex branches of Indian administration, and in none more than on Indian finance in which he surpassed the best of Indian Finance Ministers. Nothing brings home to us his marvellous mastery of financial problems more than his searching cross-examination of the best of Indian officials, "experts" in their own line, during the four years' proceedings of the East India Finance Committee, presided over by Mr. Ayrton, from 1871 to 1874. And how marvellously did he make use of that examination when, as "the Member for India, "he used to rise in his place in the House of Commons, comment on the broad features of the annual budget, analyse them with consummate ability, put his finger on the weak points of a Secretary of State's speech based on the brief prepared by the permanent officials, and logically tear his fallacies to pieces! The fact proves that, for a complete mastery of Indian problems, it is not essential to come to India and live there, as so many critics allege. John Bright and Richard Cobden were similar examples though they never visited India.

Under the circumstances we need not be surprised at the complete mastery of detail displayed by Miss Nightingale on Indian problems, especially land revenue, irrigation and sanitation. She corresponded with successive Secretaries of State and Viceroys from 1867 downwards. She was in the closest touch with Sir Louis Mallet, *facile princeps* of all the permanent Under Secretaries of State. Her correspondence with them and Sir Bartle Frere, Sir George Campbell, and many others was voluminous. A large number of retired Anglo-Indians of note wrote to her and visited her at her house in South Street. Says Sir Edward Cook: "Those who had inside experience knew how much she had done for India and took it as a compliment that she should notice that work and ask them for advice." When General Baker retired from the India Council (1875) he wrote: "It never occurred to me for a moment that my humble efforts for the sanitation of India were so indulgently watched by the High Priestess of the Science." With infinite pains she had gathered full materials for a book on Indian sanitation but it is to be regretted that her intention remains unfulfilled. Many hours of each day, observes Sir Edward, were absorbed in busying herself with some question or another in this respect for at least twenty-five years. Owing to her close connexion with the War Office in reference to the health of the British Army, Florence Nightingale's attention was first drawn to the improvement in the health of the British soldier in India and in his sanitary surroundings and daily life. That work brought her into close correspondence with her friend, Lord Napier of Magdala, one of the greatest soldiers India has produced, one who, like Miss Nightingate herself, never courted popularity but performed his great work of Army reform, including the welfare of the soldier, European and Indian, unobtrusively. It was about this time that Florence Nightingale wrote a valuable paper called "Life and Death in India." With the friendly help of Sir Bartle Frere, who held the portfolio of sanitation in the India Council, and Dr. Sutherland, she sent a "despatch" to Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India. Some sentences from this letter may be reproduced here. Referring to this paper, which was appropriately acknowledged by that Minister, she observed to him to bear in mind certain suggestions. Though India had been released from the hands of relentless famine, there were other matters to be looked into first, the lives of soldiers. She observed "other lives seem to be in jeopardy from the economy consequent upon the noble and never to be regretted expenditure on famine, namely, the lives of soldiers."

There is no greater extravagance than extravagance in living. A great deal has already been done in India, and great results to our soldier's health have followed; but does not much more remain to be done before the results of these favourable years (for there was little cholera) become permanent? Does not experience show that as the greatest saving in outlay is that which can be effected in the cost of the military defence of the country, so it is the truest economy not to stay your hand in improving the military stations and their surroundings until every station in India has been put in the most healthy state practicable."

This one observation shows how sound was her sanitary statesmanship. The same statemanship is to be observed in many more of her "despatches," unofficial of course, to the Secretary of State and Viceroys in reference to the saving of lives among the vast civil population of India, to which we hope to be able to refer in another article, and at the same time reproduce an equally statesmanlike reply from Lord Salisbury,—a Minister, who, when at the head of the India Office, established a splended reputation for sound, sober, practical common sense of which his numerous minutes and despatches on land revenue and famine are the best testimony.

### INDIANS AND THE SERVICES.

In our brief comment on Saturday on the evidence given by Col. Sir John Ottley before the Indian Services Commission in London, wherein the gallant Colonel is reported to have advocated, in effect, that Indians should be recruited only in India for the Public Works Department, that is to say, kept down permanently in subordinate positions, we pointed out that the minds of most of the official opponents of Indian claims to equal treatment in the public services still moved in a peculiarly vicious circle. How irrational this method of disposing of Indian demands really is has often been exposed, but we seldom have to deal with so irrational a person as Col. Ottley, whose series of rambling assertions with regard to the alleged inferiority of Indian work in the Public Works Department displays not only ignorance and prejudice but gross mental incompetence. Col. Ottley is an open opponent of the now declared policy of the Government to open the door of official preferment as wide as practicable to Indians in their own country. But, as everyone knows, he does not stand alone in the fallacious and prejudiced views to which he gave utterance, and, although he attempted, in answer to Mr. Abdur Rahim's searching questions, to disguise the feeling which had prompted his remarks, there is no doubt that the bureaucracy, both active and retired, are united almost to a man in resisting in every way open to them, compatible with loyalty, all reform in the public services which tends to clash with their own immediate interests. Most of Col. Ottley's observations and implications will be hotly contested in India, particularly the one that Indian engineers were not equal to English engineers in work required by the Public Works Department. Whatever might have been Col. Ottley's official experience in India, where he served almost wholly in the Punjab irrigation branch, this statement cannot apply to the present Indian members of the Department generally and merely creates astonishment among those who really know the work of the Department. Since Colonel Ottley retired from the irrigation branch in 1896, the standard of education and training in the Indian engineering colleges has been steadily raised, almost, if not quite, to the level of that in the British institutions, and scores of Indians have entered the Public Works Department and are doing the work required of them with conspicuous ability. Some of them, moreover, despite the fact that they were locally recruited, have reached the highest rungs of the official ladder, a signal proof,—and admission by the Government,—that the theory of racial inferiority which short-sighted people so often put forward is wholly untenable.

All this talk of racial inferiority in connection with the public services is not only to be strongly deprecated, but is singularly foolish and dangerous in this country, and the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India must have long ago realised that the theory of racial inferiority has its chief supporters among those who fear that the days of their own adventitious prestige and privileges are numbered. These people seem to say: "We cannot associate the Indians with us in the Government on equal terms, still less can we do so with a view of giving it up to them altogether, when they can be trusted with it; for what in that case would become of our sons?" It is this fear of the future loss of coveted careers for young Englishmen that is the real cause of the antipathy towards Indian interests so frequently displayed by Anglo-Indian officials. But such fears are really groundless. Even if the Royal Commission were impelled to make the most drastic recommendations totally altering the constitution of the principal services, the effect of transferring the higher appointments to Indians would be so gradual that it would hardly be felt in England. But there is no reason to anticipate a revolution in the constitution of the Public Services. Even the most extreme advocate of Indian claims does not hope for that, even if he would like to see it. At the most, all that is expected is that the unfair restrictions which at present operate to prevent Indians from enjoying even a modest share of the posts in the higher administration of the country will be removed and the door opened on equal terms to all; for this does not mean that all will enjoy equal facilities, the Indian will necessarily continue to be handicapped, as long as British rule exists, in the competition for the higher services. But the future contentment of the educated classes, which is, perhaps, the most important essential to a successful continuance of British rule, demands that whatever executive, judicial or magisterial function is open to the merit of a European should be really, and not merely theoretically, open to the merit of an Indian.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Ipswich Election.**

What Reuter, in a burst of enthusiasm, excitedly describes as "the most momentous contest in history" has resulted in a notable Unionist victory. Too much importance, of course, must not be attached to it. Ipswich is one of those boroughs that is continually changing its political colours and it seldom keeps the same allegiance at two successive elections. The notable feature of the result is that at last the Unionists have won a by-election that shows a clear victory against Home Rule, there being an absolute majority of close on 200 over the combined poll of the two Home Rule candidates. How far there has been a straight vote on Home Rule is, of course, another matter. But it is significant that there was a split in the Liberal ranks over the Insurance Act. The ex-Chairman of the local Liberal Association had seceded from the party on this very question and, doubtless, being a man of local influence, he carried a considerable number with him who would otherwise have voted for Mr. Masterman. Nor is it probable that Mr. Masterman was a very good candidate. They like local men in Ipswich and the fact, too, that Mr. Masterman is a strong high churchman while the bulk of the Ipswich Liberals are very sturdy and even bigoted in their nonconformity would not have told in his favour.

**The Mpret's Inglorious Exit.**

The news from Albania to-day, although meagre, is extremely serious. The insurgents are advancing on Durazzo and the Prince and Princess have abandoned the capital and taken refuge on board an Italian warship! Does this mean that the Mpret has been forced to admit the futility of offering any serious resistance to the insurgents, and that, in the absence of an organised army and placed in the midst of intriguing and turbulent elements from the start, the Prince's embarrassments have proved too much for him? With the deportation of Essad Pasha, these embarrassments and difficulties must have been greatly accentuated. It is probable that Prince William, by his action towards Essad, has alienated the support of the entire body of Essad's followers, who are most influential in the country, and has made enemies in other influential Ottoman quarters hitherto disposed to be friendly.

**A Mysterious Step.**

With regard to the Epirotes, the Prince's action, too, has been singularly weak and vaccillating. After a series of raids, plunders, robberies, to say nothing of an epidemic of atrocities, unparalleled in their cruelty, they have promptly received "concessions" which no doubt they interpret as a sign of impotence on the part of the Albanian Government. The world was told some time ago that the Prince had resolved to march south "at the head of his troops" to teach the refractory Epirotes a salutary lesson. But his army was then, and is probably now, in the making, and the Prince lost the opportunity of his life. It is tolerably certain, now that the Mpret has made the cardinal blunder of leaving Durazzo, that the Epirotes will be far more clamant in insisting upon further concessions, if they do not decide to secede altogether from Albania. The insurgents, who, Reuter mentions to-day, are closing on Durazzo, apparently have the field cleared for them, at any rate at present. The situation, however, is full of mystery and one can only speculate on what urgent reasons have impelled the Prince to take a step, which, if it is not a definite act of abdication, is one which he will inevitably regret.

**The Latest Female Suffrage Debate.**

In the debate on the Bill for giving the Parliamentary franchise to women already on the municipal register, in the House of Lords, which was defeated by 104 votes to 60, the most able reply in opposition was made by Lord Curzon, in a speech which, however, the "Nation" appropriately describes as "conventional" and which the Lord Chancellor termed "old-fashioned." But it is notable that the strongest and most telling speakers in support of the Bill were three Tory peers,—Lord Selborne, who introduced it, Lord Newton and Lord Lytton, whose sister, Lady Constance Lytton, is one of the most notorious of militants. The case against Lord Curzon's objections to women franchise was best stated by Lord Newton, who, in a sentence, made the following telling report:—

A woman was good enough to be a Royal Commissioner, to be the Mayor of an important city, or even to receive a gold medal from Lord Curzon himself in connection with geographical research, but if she asked to be allowed to put a cross opposite the honored name of a Parliamentary candidate, she was told the line must be drawn at that.

**"The Sikh Review."**

"The Sikh Review," the first number of which has been sent to us, has been started under the auspices of Bhai Arjan Singh, who is a spiritual leader of the Sikhs. His Holiness is President of the Chief Khalsa Dewan and is the spiritual preceptor of some of the principal Sikh Chiefs. The "Review," as the editor is careful to make clear, will stand for enlightened and orderly progress on the lines of the Indian National Congress,—a gratifying tribute to the work of the Congress by a community which it has hitherto been the fashion among a section of officials to describe as deliberately standing outside the political movement in India. The number under notice is interesting. In addition to several well-written articles on the Sikhs, there is an excellent biographical sketch of the late Mr. Arthur Macauliffe, I.C.S., the translator of the "Granth"(the Sikh scriptures). The "Review" is published at Delhi by Messrs. Caveessieur and Co.

**Tricycles in Ancient India.**

It is reported that the excavations at Bhita near Allahabad have brought to light among other interesting finds several specimens of what look like toy tricycles made of baked clay. Dr. Vogel remarks upon this find: "It is from such a humble object that one of the most famous plays of ancient Indian literature, the *Mrichchhakatika* or the 'little clay-cart' received its title." Whether this solitary discovery of toy "tricycles" would justify one in deducing from it that the mechanism of tricyles and bicycles was known to Indians two thousand years ago is a difficult thing to say. It is stated that, so far, nowhere else in India have been found even toy specimens of the type discovered at Bhita. Moreover the clay-cart of Shudrak's drama, referred to by Dr. Vogel, was only a toy, there being no internal evidence in the play itself to enable one to infer whether it was modelled after any larger vehicle in vogue in the country about that time. Certainly no historical or literary reference has yet been discovered suggesting the existence in ancient days of anything like cycles. The ancient epics no doubt make frequent references to *vimanas* or aerial cars. But no mention has been discovered of vehicles of the type of cycles of two or three wheels, capable of being driven by the rider himself and not drawn by an outside agency. The clay-cart of *Mrichchhakatika* might, for aught we know, have been simply a toy-wheel barrow driven on three wheels, one in front and two behind. But if the specimen found by Dr. Vogel does suggest that the thing is capable of self-propelled locomotion, then the question might indeed arise whether we should not credit the ancient Hindus with the possession of tricycles and perhaps bicycles too!

# TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

## HINDUS HELD-UP AT VICTORIA.

## VALIDITY OF REGULATIONS TO BE TESTED.

## ORGANISERS DETERMINED.

## RIGHT OF ENTRY IN THE EMPIRE.

### A TEST CASE TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, May 23.

The Komagata Maru has been released from quarantine for Vanvouver. The Indians' leader, Mr. Gurdit Singh, is determined to carry the fight to the last tribunals. The examination of passengers will occupy several days. The vessel is meanwhile moored in mid-stream to prevent any escape from quarantine.

Mr. Gurdit Singh is communicating with the British Government.

CANNOT ADMIT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS.

The "Victoria Times" says:—"The British Columbians cannot for economic reasons allow the Indians to enter because they will be swamped by a people whose standards are vastly different from ours, and whose presence in large numbers would cause most dangerous disturbances and would be laying-up a store of trouble not only for ourselves but for the Empire."

"EVEN AT INDIA'S LOSS TO EMPIRE."

The paper emphasises that the occurrences in South Africa furnished abundant warning, and that they cannot afford to throw down the bars even at the risk of India's loss to the Empire.

A TEST CASE.

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Gurdit Singh, the wealthy organiser of the trip of the Komagata, says that he financed the trip for the purpose of testing the validity of the immigration regulations.

RIGHT OF ENTRY IN THE EMPIRE.

He is prepared to carry the matter to the extreme limit if his countrymen are deported. They claim the right, he declares, to migrate anywhere in the Empire as British subjects.

THE BOAT HELD UP AWAITING INSTRUCTION.

The Komagata Maru has obtained a bill of health at the quarantine station but is still being held there and is awaiting instructions from Ottawa before proceeding to Vancouver.

Boatloads of local Hindus have been prohibited from approaching the vessel, which was isolated until the passengers had been examined by the immigration officials.

NO NEWS IN INDIA OR COLONIAL OFFICES.

LONDON, May 23,

Reuters learns that neither the India office nor the Colonial Office has hitherto received communication from Mr. Gurdit Singh.

## VESSEL BEING CAREFULLY WATCHED.

### LOCAL HINDUS NOT PERMITTED ON WHARVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, May 24.

The immigration authorities of Vancouver are engaged in conducting the medical examination of the immigrants on board the Komagata Maru, which has not been allowed to proceed to wharf, and is being carefully watched by Government launches. None but officials are allowed on board.

The individual examination of the arrivals for right of entry will begin probably on Tuesday. Meanwhile the problem as regards cargo—coal consigned to Lloyds' agent—is being considered by the Ottawa authorities.

While the vessel was on the way between here and Vancouver a Japanese sailor jumped overboard during the night and disappeared, presumably with the object of swimming ashore and evading the immigration laws. No Indians have been permitted ashore even to buy stores, the ship's purser doing all the necessary catering.

Hundreds of the Hindus of Vancouver attempted to reach the ship in boats, but were turned back, and they are now not prmitted on the wharves. No definite instructions regarding the disposal of the vessel have yet been received from Ottawa, but the immigration officials have been told to enforce the law to the letter.

# IPSWICH BY-ELECTION

## RETURN OF UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

## MR. MASTERMAN'S PATHETIC SPEECH.

### "NOTHING HERE BUT TEARS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 23.

Polling is in progress at Ipswich, and intense feeling prevails. The candidates, Messrs Ganzoni (Unionist), Masterman (Liberal), and Scurr (Socialist) are touring the constituency.

The contest promises to be one of the most momentous in history.

LONDON, May 24.

The Ipswich by-election result is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ganzoni (Unionist). | 6,406. |
| Mr. Masterman (Liberal). | 5,874. |
| Mr. Scurr (Socialist). | 395. |
| U. Majority | 532 |

The following figures shew the result of previous elections:—

1892.
9384.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. (C) | 4350 |
| Lord Elcho (C) | 4277 |
| D. F. Goddard (L) | 4054-223 |
| A. W. Soames (L) | 3888 |

1900.
10,646.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. F. Goddard (L) | 4557 |
| Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. (C) | 4527 |
| Noel Buxton (L) | 4283-244 |
| J. F. P. Rawlingson (C) | 4207 |

1910 (Jan)
12,641

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir D. F. Goddard (L) | 6420 |
| Rev C. Silvester Horne (L) | 5958 |
| A. C. Churchman (C) | 5690-268 |
| B. H. Burton (C) | 5645 |

1895
9619

| | |
|---|---|
| D. F. Goddard (L) | 4396 |
| Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. (C) | 4293 |
| A. W. Soames (L) | 4250-43 |
| Lord Elcho (C) | 4219 |

1906
12,146.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. F. Goddard (L) | 6396 |
| F. T. Cobbold (L) | 6290 |
| Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. (C) | 4591-1699 |
| S. J. G. Hoare (C) | 4232 |

Mr. Cobbold died, December, 1909. Writ not issued,

1910 (Dec)
12,641

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir D. F. Goddard (L) | 5931 |
| Rev. C. Silvester Horne (L3 | 5791 |
| A. C. Churchman (C) | 5447-344 |
| B. H. Burton (C) | 5499 |

The by-election at Ipswich was occasioned by the death of the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, one of the two sitting members for that constituency. Mr. Masterman, who was defeated at a by-election in Bethnal Green early this year, would possibly have been returned had it not been for the secession, a few days before the polling, of the ex-chairman of the Ipswich Liberal Association. This gentleman went over to the Unionists as a result of a disagreement with the Insurance Act, and he possibly carried a great many votes with him. He was a large employer of labour, having a thousand men in his works.

At the election in 1910, the Rev. Sylvester Horne had a majority of 344 over the Unionist candidate, Mr. A. C. Churchman.

## "MAFFICKING" AT IPSWICH.

### UNIONISTS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The people of Ipswich "mafficked" yesterday. Shop-windows had been boarded-up and the police reinforced.

When the result was declared, the Unionists were delirious with joy. The Liberals, on the other hand, were dumbfounded.

Mr. Ganzoni was carried shoulder high to the Unionist Club.

In a speech there, he declared that the result of the election, which had occurred at a particularly opportune moment in English politics, had shown the aversion of the electors to Home Rule.

## MR. MASTERMAN ON THE RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Addressing his supporters after the election, Mr. Masterman said:—"There is nothing here but tears. We would have been easily top if outsiders had been kept out."

## PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Unionist weeklies describe this gain as a death-blow to the Government. The Liberals ascribe it to the Anti-Insurance Act Campaign.

## PARTY SPEAKERS AT IPSWICH.

### "ULSTER WILL RELY ON ITS RIGHT ARM."

LONDON, May 22.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Ipswich, said that even if the people of England were against Ulster, the latter would rely on its own right arm. It would be an outrage on the King to ask him to sign the Home Rule Bill.

COMFORT TO ULSTERMEN.

Mr. F. E. Smith said that Ipswich had the chance of giving a decision which would echo throughout the country and be a comfort to the Ulstermen.

"A PLAN TO DESTROY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT."

Speaking at Ipswich, Mr. Lloyd George said that yesterday's scene in the House of Commons was part of a deliberate plan to destroy representative government.

He appealed to the electors to strike a blow in its defence and to send a message of hope to Ireland. He vigorously defended the Insurance Act. They were now going to mend the lot of the man who provided the country's rent roll of £40,000,000 and yet went hungry all his life.

## AN EARLY ELECTION.

### MINISTERS SAID TO FAVOUR APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

"Reynold's Newspaper" says that an increasing number of members of the Cabinet are in favour of an early election, considering that the Ulster difficulty would be surmounted if it were announced that the country would be consulted before Home Rule became operative.

The Cabinet will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the situation which has arisen as a result of the Ipswich election.

## HOME RULE CRISIS.

STRENGTHENING ULSTER POLICE.

LONDON, May 23.

In response to requisitions, the authorities in Dublin are strengthening the police in Ulster for fear of disturbances after the division on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill has been taken.

CRUSADE AGAINST GOVERNMENT APATHY.

LONDON, May 23.

The Hon. Neil Primrose was the chief speaker at a meeting held at Merthyr, being the first of a series to be held throughout the country to protest against the Government's not prosecuting the gun-runners in Ulster. A resolution of protest was carried unanimously.

CONFLICT BETWEEN OPPOSITION AND SPEAKER.

LONDON, May 23.

It is expected that the conflict between the Opposition and the Speaker will be the subject of satisfactory explanations on Monday. The Opposition may not participate in the debate and may allow the bill to be read the third time.

The newspapers are unanimous in agreeing that the Speaker has no intention of resigning.

Sir Edward Carson left for Belfast yesterday hastening his departure by a week.

LONDON, May 23.

A prolonged Cabinet meeting took place to-day concerning the Irish question. This is most unusual for a Saturday.

## OPPOSITION UPROAR IN COMMONS.

### A MISUNDERSTANDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The "Statesman's London correspondent cabled on May 22:—

The excitement of the Opposition at the action of the Speaker was mainly due to a misunderstanding of the drift of the question which he adressed to Mr. Bonar Law. When the Speaker asked Mr. Bonar Law if he approved of the noisy demonstration on the Opposition benches, the question was resented as one which he had no right to put. It was evidently intended, however, as preliminary to an appeal to the leader of the Opposition to assist in restraining his followers from disorder.

"I had intended" said the Speaker when Mr. Bonar Law had retorted that it was his duty not to answer the question, "to invite the Right Hon. Gentleman to assist me in maintaining order. I am disappointed no course is now open to me except to suspend the sitting."

## MEXICAN TROUBLE.

### UNITED STATES CONSUL SAFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, May 23.

Mr. Silliman, the United States Vice-Consul at Saltillo, concerning whose safety there had been much anxiety, has arrived.

## MISSING AIRMAN.

### FEARS AS TO FATE OF MR. HAMEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Aerial Derby which was to have taken place in London yesterday was postponed.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, who was to have taken part, left Paris yesterday morning to participate.

He reached Boulogne, but since then has not been heard of, and anxiety is felt as to his fate.

# ALBANIAN SENSATION

## INSURGENTS ADVANCING.

## PRINCE TAKES REFUGE ON WARSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, May 23.

The insurgents are advancing and the Prince and the Princess of Albania and their suite have boarded an Italian warship

INSURGENTS DEMAND TO SEE THE PRINCE.

DURAZZO, May 24.

The International Commission which went out to parley with the Insurgents has returned with representatives of the latter. These demand to see the Prince. His Highness, landed, accompanied by his staff and the Italian Admiral. The Insurgents have captured four gendarme officers.

## HOT-HEADED GREEK LIEUTENANT'S FREAK.

GOVERNMENT'S TIMELY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 23.

A hot-headed Greek Lieutenant stationed at Lamia persuaded two hundred and fifty of his battalion to follow him to Epirus to fight the Albanians. The mutineer seized a steamer and forced her captain to start for Epirus but the Greek Government sent torpedo boats in pursuit and obliged the mutineers to surrender and disembark.

INSURGENTS HOIST TURKISH FLAG.

LONDON, May 23.

A message from Vienna states that three hundred insurgents have hoisted the Turkish flag in the town of Kavaja, twelve miles north of Durazzo.

## DECORATION FOR A FRENCH GENERAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The King has conferred the G. C. V. O. on General Joffre, the Chief of the French General Staff.

## LATEST DERBY BETTING.

KENNYMORE A STRONG FAVOURITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

2 to 1 against Kennymore.
10 to 1 Black Jester.
100 to 9 Brakespear.
100 to 7 Durbar Second.
25 to 1 Ambassador.
40 to 1 Evansdale, Orebi, Dan Russel and Cupidon.

## ENGLISH TEAM FOR INTERNATIONAL POLO.

LORD WIMBORNE'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The English polo team, composed of Mr. Traill, Captain Tomkinson, Captain Cheape and Captain Barrett, with Lord Wimborne as reserve, sailed for America to-day.

Interviewed before the English polo team sailed, Lord Wimborne, said that while not over-confident he hoped they would win.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

WINS FOR WARWICKSHIRE, SUSSEX AND NORTHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

At Bristol Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

At Southampton the match between Hampshire and Yorkshire was drawn. Hampshire led on the first innings.

LONDON, May 23.

Sussex beat Cambridge by eight wickets at Cambridge.

Northants beat Lancashire by an innings and 17 runs at Northampton.

## INTERNATIONAL CHESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.

The International Chess Masters' Tournament has closed. The scores were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lasker | 13½ wins. |
| Capalance | 13 wins. |
| Alekhin | 10 wins. |
| Tarrasch | 8½ wins. |
| Marshall | 8 wins. |

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, May 24.

The P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 15th inst. left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

# LIGHTSHIP WRECKED.

## FOUND BOTTOM UPWARDS ON A REEF.

## SIX BODIES RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX (Novo Scotia), May 23.

Bodies and wreckage have been washed up on the coast east of here. It is feared that a lightship bound for Halifax from Glasgow has been lost with all hands in fog.

FOUND BOTTOM UPWARDS.

HALIFAX, May 24.

The Light-ship has been found bottom upwards on a reef off Liscomb. Two smashed life-boats were also discovered, with six bodies. There is no doubt but that the crew of 25, mostly men of Glasgow, perished.

## NEW YORK MURDER.

VERDICT OF "GUILTY" AGAINST LIEUTENANT BECKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 23.

At the re-trial of the police-lieutenant Becker, who was charged with the murder of the gambler, Rosenthal, a verdict of guilty was returned.

## OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Sir T. C. Rayner, Chief Justice, British Guiana, died suddenly on the bench yesterday.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Rich.

Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner had been Chief Justice of British Guiana since 1912. He was born in 1860, and was called to the Bar in 1882. He acted in various legal capacities at Tobaga, Trinidad, Gold Coast, and Lagos.

Vice-Admiral Frederick St. George Rich was born in 1852, and entered the Navy in 1866. He served at Souakin, in 1884, and was A.-D.-C. to the King in 1906-7. He had retired.

## EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S RECOVERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 23.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has so far recovered that the bulletins will be discontinued.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Underwriters take 81 per cent. of the New South Wales loan.

## REMARKABLE ZEPPELIN FLIGHT IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 23.

The new naval Zeppelin airship in the course of a 36 hours' flight throughout Germany attained a speed of 93 miles per hour and averaged 62 for 1,240 miles.

## AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

### JENKINS BEATS HAZLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Amateur Golf Championship was continued to-day in fine weather.

In the sixth round, Martin Smith beat Graham by three and two.

In the semi-finals Hazlet (Portrush) beat Humphries (Cambridge University) one up and Jenkins (Troon) beat Martin Smith (Sandwich) by two and one.

JENKINS WINS.

LONDON, May 23.

Jenkins, of Troon, won the Amateur Golf Championship at Sandwich beating Hezlet of the Royal Portrubh Club by three up and two.

BRILLIANT PUTTING.

The match was played in thundershowers and before large crowds. Jenkins was one up at the turn and three up at the end of the first round. In the second round he was again one up at the turn. Hazlet drove finely but Jenkins was superior in putting, which was the deciding factor.

LIST OF WINNERS.

The following are the winners of the Amateur Championship since 1886:—

1886 H. G. Hutchinson
1887 H. G. Hutchinson
1888 John Ball
1889 J. E. Laidlay
1892 John Ball
1893 P. Anderson
1894 John Ball
1895 L. M. Melville
1896 F. G. Tait.
1897 A. J. T. Allan
1898 F. G. Tait
1899 John Ball
1900 H. H. Hilton
1901 H. H. Hilton
1902 C. Hutchings
1903 E. Maxwell
1904 W. J. Triars
1905 A. G. Barry
1906 J. Robb
1907 John Ball
1908 E. A. Lassen
1909 E. Maxwell
1910 John Ball
1911 H. H. Hilton
1912 John Ball
1913 H. H. Hilton
1914 Jenkins

# RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

## THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

## CO-OPERATION WITH TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

### RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the Duma yesterday M. Sazonoff made a compresensive statement on the international situation. Referring to the reports that the Triple Entente had been transformed into an alliance he said that the present bonds fully satisfied the common ends of Britain, France and Russia, who were always ready to co-operate with the Triple Alliance for the maintenance of peace.

AN EQUITABLE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

He regretted the Russo-German press conflict. Russia desired an equitable commercial treaty.

MEETING BETWEEN THE TSAR AND KING OF RUMANIA.

M. Sazonoff dwelt in cordial terms on the forthcoming meeting between the Tsar and King Charles of Rumania on Rumanian soil. He said further that Russia continued to regard the occupation of Persian territory as temporary.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

CENTRAL POINT OF FAR EASTERN POLICE.

Chinese affairs remained the central point of the Russian Far Eastern policy, M. Savanoff went on to say. President Yuanshihkai's Government had proved its capacity and sincere intention to protect the life and property of foreigners in North China. Owing to her unwillingness to allow the rights and important interests of her subjects to decline in Mongolia, Russia had concluded a treaty with the Kutuktu which had led to the recognition of autonomy by China.

THE URGA CABINET.

In spite of repeated warnings, the Urga Cabinet, rating its military and political power over-highly, thought it possible to unite by force of arms all the Mongolian tribes under the Kutuktu. Russia could not encourage such illusions. The Russians were not the enemies of China and could not lose sight of the possibility of a mutual satisfaction for their respective interests.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Japan had faithfully adhered to the Russo-Japanese Convention for the solidarity of Manchuria and in general the Russo-Japanese relations were stamped with the same feelings.

## PROPOSALS FOR ANGLO-RUSSIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT.

### A SET-BACK TO ANGLO-GERMAN DETENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes an article, based on what it claims to be trustworthy information, stating that proposals for an Anglo-Russian naval agreement were made to Sir Edward Grey during the recent visit of the King and Queen to Paris.

The newspaper says that the impending visit of a British fleet to Kiel, which has just been announced, will hardly compensate for such a set-back to the Anglo-German detente.

## STEALING A BATTLESHIP'S SIGNAL BOOK.

### FOUR YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

A signalman on the battleship Queen has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for stealing the ship's signal-book.

## OIL FUEL FOR THE ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill announced that the Government was taking up £2,200,000 worth of shares of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in order to secure a large supply of oil fuel for the Admiralty.

# LONDON LETTER.

## SOCIAL TOPICS.

## THE KING AND HIS FATHER'S MEMORY.

## OUTRAGE AT THE ACADEMY.

## NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

## PRINCE AND PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 8.

Their Majesties the King and Queen opened the new wing of the British Museum at which ceremony King George made an impressive speech, and deeply affected his audience by bowing his head in evident emotion when referring to his late father, after whom the new portion of the famous building in Bloomsbury is named. No doubt His Majesty's feelings had been largely worked upon by the visit that their Majesties and the Queen Mother had paid to King Edward's tomb at Windsor, the previous day, which was at once Accession Day, and the date of the passing away of Edward the Peace-Maker. One was indeed reminded of "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi" when listening to the bells in London ringing merrily, while our King and Queen were mourning at the tomb of our late Monarch.

The immediate event is the visit of King Christian of Denmark and his Consort. Their Majesties are now on their way and will be met at the coast by the Prince of Wales and in London by the King and Queen. In my next letter I hope to tell you something of a successful and picturesque visit. Unfortunately at the time of writing the wind is high and I hear there is something of a storm in the Channel.

### THE NEW DUKE OF ARGYLL.

In my last letter I drew attention to the serious illness of the Duke of Argyll, who as you no doubt are aware has since passed away. Of the character and great work done by that eminent nobleman I wrote at the time. He was succeeded by his nephew Mr. Niall Campbell, a tall clean shaven, good looking Scotsman, who has long been much run after by London society generally and match-making mothers in particular. But although the new Duke has reached the age of fortyone he has so far resisted all temptation to become a Benedict. He was extremely fond of his uncle, the late Duke. He is the first bearer of the Argyll title who can speak the original Gaelic tongue. Until the time of his succession he had a place in Argyllshire and rooms in Clarges Street, Piccadilly. At the former residence he often entertained his uncle and Royal aunt

### THE ACADEMY.

Of course the artistic event of the past week has been the opening of the Annual Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House. A review of the year's pictures is more than I can undertake in the limited space at my disposal; I often marvel at those so-called experts who survive the puzzling dazzle of a great exhibition of pictures and air their opinions, after one hurried visit. Even so brilliant a man as the late Mr. Gladstone had a truly British habit of rushing round the pictures as though he was the captain of a ship making his rounds. As an eminent artist once told me, he always looked at the wrong pictures, though no doubt he talked by the hour on the subject afterwards. Of course the feature of this year's Academy has been the effective vengance that the militant suffragettes have wreaked on mankind. That master-brush, Mr. Sargeant, had executed a portrait of Mr. Henry James, the novelist, that should have ranked in future days with some of the masterpieces of Velasquex himself. It was living with expression and painted with all those subtle effects that are the despair of the keenest critics. But the heart of the voteless woman is hardened even against the acme of art and the ruthless knife has reduced the value of the work by many hundreds of pounds; what the loss will be in days to come when Sargeant takes his proper place among the classics one dreads to think.

Besides Sargeant's work the Academy contains portraits by A. S. Cope of the King in yachting kit and the Duke of Connaught. They are excellent likenesses not without their picturesque side; but there is a stiffness about this artist that worries me. The legs look as if they would snap in two like the masts of a ship. At the Academy banquet Lord Haldane made a speech of prodigious length and some weight. By far the most enjoyable speech was that of Prince Arthur of Connaught. His Royal Highness always speaks very thoughtfully and with combined modesty and firmness. It is not in accordance with the training of royalty that unconventional departures should be readily appreciated in Art, but Prince Arthur in his modest reference to the new eccentricities showed little desire to ask their meanings.

### THE PROPHET OF FUTURISM.

Perhaps Prince Arthur has since read the lecture which Signor. Marinetti has since delivered at the Dore Galleries on "Futurist Pictures, Sculptures and Noise Tuners." Signor Marinetti went straight to the point and met the arguments of what he described as the out-and-out opponents of the Futurists. "They maintain that we are mad," he said. Those who merely criticised them declared that the Futurists introduced a scientific method into Art. This, declared the lecturer, was not correct, because this art was based essentially on the emotions, on the individual element in the human nature. It was true that the Futurists did not despise science. They did not confine themselves to ruins, they were on the other hand, keenly alive to all the developments of modern life, to its wonderful rush and rapidity, to its marvellous ingenuity and inventiveness.

### CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

It is many weeks since I wrote of the certainty that the Duke of Connaught was sure to be followed in the Governor-Generalship of Canada by some other member of the Royal family. Futunately, we have, comparatively speaking, a fair number of Princes available for such appointments and ever since Lord Beaconsfield set the precedent, by appointing the late Duke of Argyll when Marquis of Lorne and his Royal wife, the possibility of a steady succession of Royal Governors-General has been seriously considered. Apropos of the Argyll appointment, I must digress a moment, to tell you of an experience related by a friend of mine that emphasised the extraordinary likeness between two eminent statesmen. When the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, as they then were, arrived they were met by a number of distinguished Canadians among whom was my friend, who was standing next to the late Sir John Macdonald, the most celebrated of Canada's Prime Ministers. On catching sight of Sir John Her Royal Highness started and seizing the husband's arm said "Do you see Lord Beaconsfield?" The latter statesman's life was full of surprises, but his sudden transportation across the Atlantic in time to meet the couple to whom he had said good-bye in England eight days previously, would indeed have been an astonishing feat. Sir John Macdonald was proud of his likeness to the English premier and was wont to accentuate where possible.

Despite his heavy dark moustache and Hungarian name Prince Alexander of Teck is thoroughly English; a fact that will nowhere be more appreciated than in Canada. It was the great ambition of his mother, sister of the late Duke of Cambridge, that her children should be as far as possible "All British" to use a slang phrase that has since been coined. So successful was she that Queen Victoria, keenly anxious that we should have an Englishwoman to share the throne, early in the present Queen's life determined that she should be the Queen Consort of King Edward's successor. Besides Prince Alexander and Queen Mary, there were two elder brothers in the Teck family: the present Duke of Teck, known in the family as "Dolly"; his name being Adolphus; and the late Prince Francis.

### A SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD.

The family of the late Duke and Duchess of Teck at White Lodge Richmond, formed a simple jolly household, who lived the life of ordinary upper class English people. Money was not too plentiful and sister and brothers were none the less united by the fact that the financial struggles that harass less exalted individuals often perplexed their parents. Prince Alexander, like the self-respecting English boy, he was, developed strong sporting instincts; was the first Prince to go to Eton and subsequently took his share of hard work in the Army, having served with merit both in the Matabele and Boer Wars. Since then His Serene Highness has not only attended to his duties as a Major in the Second Life Guards, but has worked hard in the cause of charity; his special care being the Middlesex Hospital and the Boys' Brigades.

### PRINCESS ALEXANDER.

Princess Alexander will leave a notable gap in the ranks of charitable workers when she leaves our shores, and it was no idle compliment that King George paid his cousin when he appointed his Lady Grand President of the League of the Order of Mercy. For years Her Royal Highness,—wrongly described in most journals as Her Serene Highness,—has been the moving spirit of the Children's Guild, an institution to encourage the children of the rich to help the children of the poor; while she has her own Babies' Home at Deptford. Socially Her Royal Highness has grace, dignity and tact. Her mother the Duchess of Albany is a Prussian Princess, and consequently well endowed. Her brother is the Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, to which he succeeded on the death of our own Duke of Edinburgh. The direct heir was the Duke of Connaught, but both H. R. H. and Prince Arthur waived their rights, preferring to remain English subjects.

### A LOSS TO NON-CONFORMITY.

Non-conformity has lost a strong man by the death of the Rev. Sylvester Horne, which took place this week. As is generally known while Bishops of the Anglican Church have seats in the House of Lords, clergymen of the Established Church are not allowed to enter the House of Commons; though any nonconformist minister on the other hand can do so. Therefore the latter are not so badly treated as some would have us believe. The Rev. Sylvester Horne represented Ipswich for many years in the popular assembly. Conservative critics, more especially in the Press were very severe on him at one time for lending the Whitefield Chapel in Tottenham Court Road of which he was minister for lectures that undoubtedly often developed into political addresses. It was contended that the building being licensed for religious meetings this breaking of custom might justify clergymen of the Church of England in following the example. Mr. Lloyd George more than once preached from that pulpit.

# RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

## FURTHER PROSECUTION ARGUMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 23.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed before Mr. Panton to-day, and Mr. Pugh, continuing his reply, discussed Mr. Bagram's comment on the charge under Section 120, A, I. P. C. Counsel said the charge disclosed that the accused were members of a conspiracy from March, 1911, to November, 1913. The wording of the charge was made to stand as it was, because the new Conspiracy Act was not passed when the offence of the accused commenced. The Conspiracy Act was passed on March 27, 1913, and counsel stated in the opening that the prosecution would show that the conspiracy continued after that date. If the charge, as it stood, was elaborately explained, it would mean that the conspiracy, which commenced in March, 1911, was continued after March 27, and so the slight alteration in the charge was a technical one.

Mr. Bagram said that the charge, as it stood, was incorrect and must not be amended now.

Mr. Pugh replied that it was not essential as to exactly at what period of time the conspiracy commenced. The essential point was to establish the common design of the conspiracy.

At this stage, Mr. Bagram referred to Mr. Pugh's experimenting with the teapot and the tin shell, and said that objection was taken the day before to Mr. Pugh's adducing evidence in the course of his reply after the case was closed.

The Judge said the articles had not been tendered or marked for identification.

Mr. Pugh next contended that documents otherwise relevant would not become irrelevant simply because some of the accused were taken out of the room during the search, which might have been conducted in their absence.

The hearing was adjourned.

## CROWN COUNSEL'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

After a hearing lasting nearly two months the arguments in the Rajabazar Bomb Case were brought to a conclusion yesterday at the Alipore Special Criminal Sessions, before the Judge of Alipore.

The Assessors will give their opinion on Monday and it is understood that judgment will be delivered some time before the 4th June on which date Khogendra Nath Chowdhury, one of the accused in the case, will stand trial on charges under the Arms Act.

Mr. Pugh resumed his speech and having brought to a conclusion his general remarks, proceeded to deal in detail with the evidence against each of the accused. In the course of his speech counsel argued that the bombs found were all of common design with the series of bombs discovered since March 1911, which seemed to show as if one brain had controlled all the operations. Where and who that person was he was not in a position to suggest and there was no necessity for him to do so, but the fact that a regular series of bombs had been discovered was indicative of a conspiracy.

# OOTACAMUND AGRICULTURAL SHOW

## LARGE NUMBER OF EXHIBITS.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

Lord Pentland to-day, opened the 19th exhibition of the Nilgris Agri-Horticultural Society, at the Government Botanical Gardens.

A large and brilliant gathering was present and the exhibits were numerous. Compared with the previous years the attendance and the number of exhibits were greater. In the flower and vegetable sections considerable improvement was seen. Fine weather prevailed throughout and the show was a great success.

### THE DOG AND POULTRY SHOW.

The dog and poultry show organised by the South Indian Poultry Association was also held to-day in combination with the Agri-Horticultural Show and it was also well patronized.

Among the prize winners in the Agricultural show were the Hon. Mr. Cardew General Phayre, Lady Ismay, Lady Atkinson, the Raja of Vizinagaram and Mr. George Oakes.

In the dog show a silver medal for the best dog in the show which was given by Lord Pentland was won by Schnap imported by Mr. F. G. Burgess and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter's prize for the best spaniel went to Mr. C. Hemming's Cocker Rohil aged five and a half years

Numerous prizes were offered in the poultry section, the gold medal for the best orgington going to Mr. Thangavelu Mudaliar, donor of the prize.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# LAHORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

## GOVERNMENT GRANT INCREASED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 23.

The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 300 per mensem for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute, Lahore, for 12 months in 1914-15. Hitherto the grant has been only Rs. 150 per mensem. The continuance of this grant in future years will be conditional on the management of the institution being certified to be practical and efficient by an expert officer deputed by the Government. The Government is not prepared to give a building grant and as regards stipends, is of opinion that these would more suitably be founded by private liberality. His Honour has also expressed willingness to consider, on its merits, any application that the Board of Governors may make for a grant to improve the equipment of the school. It may be noted that the institute was founded in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Empress Victoria by Sir P. C. Chatterjee, late Mr. Justice Lalchand and a few other gentlemen. It has been run as a technical institute by a non-official body.

# GREAT SHIPPING CHANGES.

## HOW GERMAN COMBINE MAY AFFECT BRITAIN.

The announcement given to the world that the Hamburg-American and Nord-deutscher-Lloyd Companies have arrived at an agreement whereby they will work together places Herr Ballin at the head of what may become a far bigger organisation than any the shipping world has ever seen, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." The tonnage of the two companies exceeds 2,100,000 tons. The Hamburg-American Company, further has controlling interests in several important German companies beyond this total, but the aggregate of the two main businesses which seem to be approaching something like an amalgamation is enough for the purpose of the present discussion.

The total is more than double that of the International Mercantile Marine Combine which was engineered by Mr. Pierpont Morgan a dozen years ago and created at that time so great an impression on the public mind. And in their ultimate influence on the shipping interests of the world the present arrangement and its developments are likely to be effective even beyond the proportion of the tonnage figures. It will be remembered that Mr. Morgan brought in his various companies by giving them prices for their ships and their goodwill which tempted even the most optimistic shipowners to forego the chances of the future. In point of fact the great American combine was overcapitalised, and it has ever since been handicapped by this fact. The German agreement, on the other hand, is suggested not by a monetary bait but by a realisation of the community of interests. It is, bound, therefore, to be strong and effective; it will relate, too, not to the business of the North Atlantic alone but to all the services of the two companies—that is to say, to the trade of virtually the whole world.

### NOT A SURPRISE.

At the same time, though we should be the last to minimise the importance of such a consolidation as is now likely to be effected, or to conceal the fact that it may prove a formidable antagonist to the British companies, we cannot pretend surprise at the prospect. Though there have been quarrels between the two lines in the recent past, there have also been agreements and the acquisition of joint interests in other business. Not long ago came the *rapprochement* between Herr Ballin and Herr Heinecken at Vienna just before the meeting of the North Atlantic at London in the early part of the year. As we foreshadowed at that time, the better understanding botween these two men was a necessary step on the road to an agreement between the various North Atlantic companies. One saw clearly then how it might well be that the agreement—on paper at least—disposed of so large a percentage of the total traffic that an insufficient amount would remain for the other mouths which waited to be filled. The more complete union which is now expected may extend the area of trouble beyond the North Atlantic, but it can hardly accentuate the difficulty in the allotment of percentage of traffic in that trade.

### THE DANGER TO BRITISH SHIPPING.

It may be asked in what way the community of interests would tend to injure British shipping. The answer seems simple enough. The whole of a vast fleet would pass under one direction. It would no longer be necessary to maintain double agencies in all the important cities in the world, and a great economy would be effected in that direction. Beyond that a great deal of overlapping of services would be avoided, and here the savings to be effected would be enormous. Moreover, those who control such a fleet must always have an abundant supply of suitable tonnage to pour into any trade which may be thought to need development or in which there may be rivals to attack. There are always found in the experience of big shipping companies trades which at any given moment are doing well whilst even at the best of times the conditions of others are disappointing. The largest companies thus find that there is a tendency towards equality of returns, though of course also there are cycles of expansion and contraction of trade. The weapon which is now coming to Herr Ballin's hand is one of tremendous strength, because with so many services and trades as the combination will cover it will be comparatively easy to cut rates and to run at heavy losses in certain directions for considerable periods without affecting the prosperity of the whole concern to any material extent. Thus even strong rivals may be worn down by such a gigantic organisation.

# ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Lieutenant G. A. H. Patterson, Royal Scots, died at Ranikhet on Thursday of peritonitis.

Brigadier-General J. G. Turner, Commanding the Risalpur Brigade and Brigadier-General C. I. Fig, Commanding the Belgaum Brigade, have been selected for promotion to the two Major-Generalships.

Lord Willingdon's stay at Ootacamund will last less than a week. His Excellency with Lady Willingdon and party will reach Ootacamund on the 5th and leave on the 10th June.

The party that will accompany Lord Pentland during his tour at the end of next month will consist of Mr. C. B. Cotterill, Private Secretary, Captain Allanson, Military Secretary, and Captain Caussack, A. D. C. It is not known whether Her Excellency will accompany the Governor.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Kasim who is posted as Deputy Postmaster General, Punjab, in succession to Mr. Stanyon, is the senior Superintendent, and officiated more than once in a like capacity elsewhere.

It is understood that the new scheme of District and Sessions Judge in consequence of the passing of the Punjab Courts Amending Act, which recently received the assent of the Governor General, will not come into force till October 1914.

In last Wednesday's "Calcutta Gazette" the Commissioner of Police publishes a notification prohibiting any person other than persons exempted in this behalf under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or any rule or order made thereunder, from carrying any sword, spear, bludgeon, "lathi," gun or other offensive weapon in any public place in the town or suburbs of Calcutta between the 23rd May 1914 and the 22nd May 1915.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab regrets that it is necessary to comment on the violation of a fundamental principle of accounts, which has been brought to light by an enquiry by the Accountant-General. In the Ambala, Kangra and 1st Lahore Provincial Divisions cheques were drawn by the Executive Engineers in anticipation of the receipt of materials and consequently before payment was due, in the Lahore Division payment was actually made in one case before the materials were received. The only object of this very irregular procedure was to prevent a lapse in the Budget grant, and the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Chief Engineer to see that it is not repeated.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in India has awarded the silver cross for gallantry to Scout Hugh Thompson, 1st Rangoon (Y.M.C.A. Association) Troops (aged 17) for the following action which occured on August 18th 1913 in Dalhusie Street, Rangoon, at about 5 p.m. A horse and trap driven by a lady, Mrs. Halley, bolted, the syce fell off, and the lady was unable to control the horse. Thompson on his bicycle pursued the run away and clambered into the syce's seat from his bicycle leaving it on the road, and by pulling on the reins brought the animal to a stop within 500 yards.

A correspondent of the "Mithila Mihir" reports the sad circumstances under which a child came to be thrown into the Ganges at Semaria Ghat. It was the Baisakhi Purnima day and there was a large crowd of people at the Ghat on the occasion. One man, in fulfilment of a vow for the birth of a child, had to offer a kid to the Ganges. The necessary form of worship being carried out, the man went into the water, carrying under his arms, in one the child, the fruit of his vow, and in the other, the kid to be offered to the Ganges. But, unhappily, in a flurry or absent-mindedness, the child was thrown into the river, the kid being retained in the arm. When the child was fished out immediately afterwards, it was already too late, life having been exinct.

A correspondent, writing in a Calcutta paper on "Picturesque India," has the following appreciation of the Madras Presidency:—"The backwaters of Cochin are the most romantically Oriental features of India. In sharp contrast to the rugged Deccan, the vegetation is luxuriantly tropical. But Cochin is only the most beautiful area of a beautiful land, for all the Madras Presidency is more or less tropical. The great groves of tall cocoanut palms extend for miles all along the coast, and to see them on a moonlight night when a faint breeze gently stirs their huge fronds and the moon light is reflected from hundreds of constantly changing points, while behind them the Indian Ocean glows in phosphorescent brilliance, is a sight not easily forgotten."

The Alipore District Police have been informed that a murder was committed at Rajarhat in Dum-Dum on the evening of the 18th instant. It appears that a young man named Pacheo Sirdar taking fancy to a young married girl, wife of one of his neighbours, constantly used to flirt with her when she was alone. She brought this to the notice of the members of her husband's family with the result that two brothers-in-law of the girl named Haripado and Keshub sought an opportunity to punish Pachoo. On the evening of the occurrence while he was passing by the side of their house, singing a love long, it is alleged, the two brothers suddenly fell upon him and severely assaulted him with lathies till he fell down on the ground and expired shortly after his admission into the Dum-Dum hospital. After committing the crime the brothers absconded and are still at large.

With a view to revive the dying arts of Sind Mr. Abbott, the Assistant Collector of Larkana, called a conference of zemindars, pleaders and other gentry of Larkana where a good many specimens of different Sind arts were exhibited. Mr. Abbott spoke in flattering terms of Sind arts and regretted that they were dying out for want of patronage. He expressed a hope that the gentlemen present would give their hearty support to any scheme that might be put forward for their revival. He informed them that he was fortunate enough in securing the services of a man who could do every kind of needle and embroidery work and suggested that his services might be engaged not only to turn out work but to teach the art to others also. The suggestion was favourably received by those present and a committee of 7 members—5 zemindars and 2 pleaders—was formed to supervise the work and take other necessary steps for the accomplishment of the object. Rs. 2,000 worth of orders were given on the spot.

# SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

## KING'S PORTRAIT HACKED.

## A WIDESPREAD PLAN.

## SUFFRAGETTE OFFICE RAIDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 22.

Their Majesties the King and Queen attended a charity matinee at His Majesty's Theatre to-day. The suffragettes made demonstrations, attempting to make speeches, but they were eventually ejected.

To-day's events are evidently part of a widespread plan. A bomb was discovered in a church at Edinburgh, but little damage was done, and a fire occurred at a Leicester mansion.

There was another uproarious scene at the trial at the Maryleborne Police Court of the suffragettes arrested in Maida Vale, Missiles were thrown at the magistrate and a solicitor was hit.

Sentences were passed at Bow Street on sixty-six suffragettes. For the most part they were sentenced to a few weeks' imprisonment or bound over.

### THE KING'S PORTRAIT HACKED.

LONDON, May 23.

The King's portrait in the Royal Academy, Edinburgh, was to-day hacked by a suffragette. She was arrested.

### ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP WATER PIPE.

## HALF GLASGOW'S WATER SUPPLY IN DANGER.

LONDON, May 23.

The suffragette outrages continue. An attempt has been made to blow up the water-pipe from Loch Katrine to Glasgow which conveys half Glasgow's water supply. Two bombs with half burnt fuses were discovered..

A suffragette smashed the glass of a mummy-case in the British Museum. Two arrests were made. The police raided the "Suffragette" offices in Kingsway, seized books and papers and arrested a woman.

# ALLEGED FORGERY OF A BANK VOUCHER.

## ARREST OF A SUPPOSED CULPRIT.

LUCKNOW, May 23.

The police are inquiring into a case in which one Bhagwandeen took a voucher for Rs. 400 to the Allahabad Bank for cashing but was unable to state the address of the receiver of the money. The treasurer of the bank thereupon examined the voucher and it is alleged found that the signature of the agent and accountant had been forged. Bhagwandeen said that the voucher had been given him by a Babu, a daily visitor, who promised to give him Rs. 2. The supposed giver of the voucher has been arrested.

# RAILWAY CARRIAGE FIRE.

## PASSENGERS' WILD JUMP FOR LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 22.

Further particulars of the burning fatality in the train on the M. and S. M. Railway reported yesteday state: While the mixed train was running between Shedball and Miraj, 170 miles from Poona on the M. and S. M. Railway yesterday, one third-class carriage caught fire. There was no communication chord on the train, and the flames spreading to another carriage, the passengers became alarmed and several of them jumped out of the carriage. When at last the cries of the people attracted the attention of the driver the train was brought to standstill. Two persons were found to have been burnt to death. After detaching the burning carriages the train went on to Miraj where the nine injured persons were sent into the hospital.

### THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

BELGAUM, May 23.

The latest official reports of the fire which occurred on the No. 5 up mixed train near Miraj on the M. and S. M. Railway, state that the outbreak was most probably caused by a cigarette or a lighted match being dropped down the window slot. Krishna Bai Ganpat Bhat of Satara and her child took refuge in the lavatory and their deaths were probably due to suffocation. The three persons who were injured in jumping out of the carriage to the ground, are detained in the hospital.

# MR. GEORGE'S SIXTH BUDGET.

## THREE HOURS' SPEECH.

## PROPOSALS UNPRECEDENTED IN MAGNITUDE.

## FIVE BILLS INVOLVED

## DETAILS ANALYSED.

### INCOME TAX CHANGES.

**In introducing his sixth Budget in the afternoon of the 5th inst., Mr. Lloyd George addressed the House for nearly three hours, and there was little demonstration. His proposals are unprecedented in magnitude and complexity, involving a revision of the income tax and super-tax; a regraduation of death duties; and a complete resettlement of local and Imperial finance, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News."**

The Budget involves a Finance--Bill, a Revenue Bill, an Education Bill, an Insurance Bill, a Rating Bill, and possibly other measures, all of which must be carried as part of one comprehensive scheme. Mr. Lloyd George's voice stood the strain of the long exposition admirably.

Last year the revenue rose by £9,441,000, an increase without parallel. This income enabled the Exchequer to meet all expenditure, including Supplementary Estimates, which amounted on balance to £1,860,000. Mr. Lloyd George has in hand, concealed in his balance, first, the nest egg of a million on which he was not needed to draw, and secondly, a realised surplus of £700,000. Presumably these sums go to the repayment of debt, but the point was not expressly stated.

#### EFFECT OF 1909 BUDGET.

The taxation imposed in 1909 has yielded £27,215,000. Of the objects then mentioned—Navy, pensions (including the paupers), roads, development (especially of agriculture), Labour Exchanges, and National Insurance—all have been met, save only the reform of local taxation.

In 1909 the Navy cost 44 millions, and a reduction to 40 millions was expected. "The odium of fresh taxation" this year is due to Naval Estimates, not of 40 millions but of 51½ millions.

Good trade is still expected. But the revenue from Customs and Excise was last year artificially inflated by £380,000 for commodities withheld during 1912, and £270,000 for commodities forestalled in 1913, that is, £650,000 in all. The true revenue from these sources was thus £74,464,000, and an increase of £536,000, to £75,000,000, is anticipated. The full table of estimated revenue from existing sources is:—

| | £ | Inc. or Dec. £ |
|---|---|---|
| Customs & Excise. | 75,000,000 — | 40,000 |
| Death Duties ..... | 28,000,000 pl. | 641,000 |
| Stamps ..... | 9,900,000 — | 66,000 |
| Land Tax, &c. ..... | 2,700,000 | — |
| Income Tax ..... | 45,250,000 pl. | 1,321,000 |
| Super Tax ..... | 3,300,000 — | 20,000 |
| Land Value Duties | 725,000 pl. | 10,000 |
| Total from Taxes | 164,875,000 pl. | 1,846,000 |
| Non Tax Revenue:— | | |
| Post Office ..... | 21,750,000 pl. | 560,000 |
| Telegraphs ..... | 3,100,000 pl. | 20,000 |
| Telephones ..... | 6,900,000 pl. | 370,000 |
| Crown Lands ..... | 530,000 | — |
| Suez Canal, &c. ... | 1,370,000 — | 210,000 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 2,130,000 — | 174,000 |
| Total Non Tax Revenue ..... | 35,780,000 pl. | 566,000 |
| Grand Total ..... | £200,655,000 pl. | 2,412,000 |

#### MAKING UP DEFICIT.

Thus the prospective deficit, up to this point, is:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Expenditure (as already announced) ..... | 205,985,000 |
| Revenue (as above) ..... | 200,655,000 |
| Deficit ..... | £5,330,000 |

To this deficit must be added large items of new expenditure. Mr. Lloyd George begins by sweeping away the whole of "the assigned revenues," or "doles" to local authorities, amounting this year to £9,885,000. This sum reverts to the National Exchequer. It is replaced by grants to local authorities averging thus for a full year:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Poor Law ..... | 3,615,000 |
| Police (half the cost) ..... | 3,400,000 |
| Prosecutions (half the cost) ..... | 120,000 |
| Roads ..... | 2,480,000 |
| Cattle diseases (whole of cost) ... | 71,300 |
| Mental deficiency (for optional items) ..... | 45,000 |
| Shops Act ..... | 225,000 |
| Reformatories ..... | 22,500 |
| Total ..... | £9,978,800 |
| Less assigned revenues ..... | 7,978,400 |
| Net grant from Exchequer ..... | £2,000,400 |

In the case of roads, the grant will be 50 per cent. of cost for main roads; 25 per cent. for less important roads; and nil for mere "district" roads. The Road Board will arbitrate. The above figures are for England and Wales only, and do not refer to the current year, but to a full year in the future.

Mr. Lloyd George's explanation of the further grants might perhaps have been a little simpler, and it is not easy to state definity how exactly the figures will work out. Broadly, there will be a health grant for England and Wales amounting in a full year to £3,200,000 and for the whole United Kingdom to £4,000,000, of which £1,300,000 falls in the first year. For tuberculosis sanatoria (half the cost), nursing, and laboratories for the scientific diagnosis of disease, a sum of £750,000 will be found for the United Kingdom. The grant for education in England and Wales alone will be £2,750,000. This year necessitous school areas will be dealt with, and money will be found for child feeding, physical training, open-air schools, the treatment of juvenile tuberculosis, special schools for the deformed, feeble-minded, and the crippled, maternity centres, technical, secondary, and higher education, and pensions for secondary school teachers. The total cost of these grants for the first year would be sums amounting to £560,000 and £282,000. For necessitous school areas £515,000 would be found in the current year, and next year the whole of the grants for education would amount to £3,892,000.

#### INSURANCE ASSISTANCE.

For insurance £1,250,000 is to be found. The money will go to making good deficiencies in well-managed societies which are burdened by special circumstances, and especially to make good the deficiency on married women. Deposit contributors are to be introduced to a more permanent scheme. Arrears for unemployment are to be mitigated, medical referees are to be appointed, partly to act as consultants. There are to be health lectures.

Scotland is to receive 11 per cent. equivalent grant, that is, in a full year, £1,265,000. Ireland will get a 9 per cent. equivalent grant (police and education are here excluded), amounting to £630,000 in a full year. The whole of these proposals depend on the passage of subsidary legislation, and especially of a measure to impose valuation and site rating.

#### GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

The deficit, as swollen by these projects, will be for the current year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deficit as disclosed ..... | £5,330,000 |
| New grants— | |
| Insurance ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Health ..... | 2,432,000 |
| Valuation ..... | 80,000 |
| Collection of taxes ..... | 45,000 |
| Postal wages concessions ... | 75,000 |
| Margin ..... | 252,000 |
| Total ..... | £9,800,000 |

This will be raised by:
Graduated income tax.
Super-tax.
Death duties.
"Raid" on the Sinking Fund.

Alterations in earned income tax are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Under £1,000 a year ..... | Nil. |
| £1,000 to £1,500 ..... | 9d. to 10½d. |
| £1,500 to £2,000 ..... | 1s. 0d. |
| £2,000 to £2,500 ..... | 1s. 2d. |
| £2,500 to £3,000 ..... | 1s. 4d. |

The tax on unearned incomes will be raised from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.

The deduction for children in respect of incomes under £500 a year will be raised from 7s. 6d. to 10s. This means for a man earning £200 a year, with two children, a reduction of his income tax from 30s. to nil. A man, having four children and an income of £300 a year, pays thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| At 9d. ..... | £5 5 0 |
| Less ..... | £3 0 0 |
| | £2 5 0 |

For landowners, the 25 per cent. limit on allowance for repairs is abolished.

#### SUPER-TAX REVISION.

The super-tax—now beginning at £5,000 a year—is to be revised thus:
The first £2,5000 is exempt.
A man with £3,000 wil pay 5d. on £500.
On the next £1,000 the charge will be 7d.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| From £4,000 to £5,000 ..... | 0 | 9 |
| From £5,000 to £6,000 ..... | 0 | 11 |
| From £6,000 to £7,000 ..... | 1 | 1 |
| From £7,000 to £8,000 ..... | 1 | 2 |
| From £8,000 onwards ..... | 1 | 4 |

This works out in terms of an extra tax on the whole income, thus:

| Income | d per £. |
|---|---|
| £3,001 ..... | .8 |
| £3,500 ..... | 1.7 |
| £4,000 ..... | 2.4 |
| £5,000 ..... | 3.7 |
| £6,000 ..... | 4.9 |
| £7,000 ..... | 6.1 |
| £8,000 ..... | 7.2 |
| £9,000 ..... | 8.2 |
| £10.000 ..... | 8.9 |
| £100,000 ..... | 1s. 3d. |

Persons leaving their investments to accumulate abroad will be charged income-tax like other people.

The total yield will be £7,770,000, and this year the addition to super-tax revenue will be £2,500,000.

In a full year the foreign investments will yield £1,000,000, but £250,000 is put down for the current year and £500,000 for 1915-16.

Death duties on lower estates than £60,000 remain as at present, but beyond that figure the graduation runs by increases of 1 per cent. to a maximum of 20 per cent., so as to realise new revenue to the extent of £3,000,000 in a full year.

#### ON DEATH DUTIES.

On the other hand, an abatement is allowed on realty, stock-in-trade, business, and trading where there are quick successions. The scale is as follows:

| | Abatement. |
|---|---|
| One year ..... | 50 per cent. |
| Two years ..... | 40 per cent. |
| Three years ..... | 30 per cent. |
| Four years ..... | 20 per cent. |
| Five years ..... | 10 per cent. |

This will cost £156,000.

Settled estates are to lose their preferential duty, which levelling up will bring in £900,000 in a full year and £150,000 in 1914-15.

An arrangement may be made whereby estate duties may be defrayed by State mortgage at State interest.

The new taxation works out thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income tax ..... | £5,250,000 |
| Foreign investments ..... | 250,000 |
| Super-tax ..... | 2,500,000 |
| Death duties (after August) | 650,000 |
| Settled estates ..... | 150,000 |
| | £8,800,000 |

Mr. Lloyd George wants £9,800,000 and he will take the extra million from the Sinking Fund. He defends this by stating that the Government has repaid £104,000,000 of debt, and that £10,000,000 more would be repaid this year. The record of other Chancellors has been, on the average,

| | |
|---|---|
| Goschen ..... | £6,420,000 |
| Harcourt ..... | £6,391,000 |
| Gladstone and Childer ..... | £5,692,000 |
| Lowe ..... | £5,331,000 |

Of course, the cheapness of Consols is of great assistance to the Treasury, as Mr. Lloyd George hinted.

#### HUGE YIELD NEXT YEAR.

The new taxes will next year yield:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income tax ..... | £5,715,000 |
| Foreign investment ..... | £500,000 |
| Super tax ..... | £4,500,000 |
| Death duties ..... | £2,115,000 |
| Settled estate ..... | £900,000 |
| | £13,730,000 |

So ended the Budget statement. The House did not discuss it, but rose early. The reception of the scheme was watchful on the part of Liberals, frankly hostile by the Tories. The one amusing incident was Mr. Will Crooks' groan when the Chancellor mentioned a higher Super Tax—unless, indeed, one should reckon the roar of laughter which greeted Mr. Houston, the shipowner, when he asked anxiously what a man with £100,000 would have to pay.

### LADY WILLINGDON AMONGST THE CHILDREN.

**The children's party at Mahableshwar given by the Maharani of Bhavnagar. Lady Willingdon is in the centre of the photograph.**

### PERSIAN WOMAN'S ONE CHANCE.

"Woman is a calamity, but no house can be without that evil," runs the Persian proverb, and Miss Ella Sykes, in a lecture on "Family Life in Persia," given at the Lyceum Club on May 7 showed how all her life the Persian woman is forced to take a "back seat" on account of her sex. She has, however, one opportunity of asserting herself. When a prospective mother-in-law visits the house of her parents to inspect the bride suggested for her son, the chosen one may, if she so pleases, refuse the honour to be thrust upon her. By handing sweets and cakes rudely to the old lady she lets her know that she has come on an unpopular errand, and the guest departs to seek a bride for her son elsewhere.

## LORD CURZON AND THE PRESS.

### POLITICIANS' REPUTATIONS.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston was on May 6, the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society, held in London at the Savoy Hotel. The chairman was Colonel Arthur R. Holbrook. It was announced that for the first time in 40 years the secretary Mr. Henry Whorlow, was absent. A very severe illness had compelled him to seek a more congenial climate abroad, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Lord Charles Beresford, replying for the navy to the toast of the Imperial forces, said that he viewed the naval situation with considerable anxiety. We must have an Imperial navy and an Imperial Council that would deliberate and organise for Imperial defence, (Cheers.)

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Settle, responding for the Army, said that in the event of riots soldiers had not a very congenial duty, but that duty was as a whole carried out with tact and judgment. The recent cry that officers of the army had disobeyed orders was absolutely false, (Cheers.) There was nothing to substantiate it. They had been absolutely loyal in defence of the civil power, although he thought that to put to officers hypothetical questions was a great mistake. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Walter Plummer gave "The Houses of Parliament."

Earl Curzon first replied. He said that politicians were very much in the hands of the press. It was for the press to make or to mark their careers. There had been a development in recent days of a most dangerous and formidable substitute for the old report; he alluded to the descriptive paragraph. As he sat in the House of Lords he looked up at the Press Gallery, and seeing the little cherubs sitting aloft he wondered not how his speech was going to appear in the newspapers because he knew it would not appear at all—(laughter)—but what the writer of the descriptive paragraph would say. Lord Charles Beresford had told them that pressmen always told the truth. Now how did they account for this fact: On Tuesday he made a speech in the House of Lords. That morning he took up one paper and read in it that he had delivered a powerful and impressive statement of the case. He took up another paper and read that he had been guilty of a shallow and superficial harangue. (Laughter.) This experience had a chastening effect upon the speaker. It made one feel that the influence of the speech, if it had any at all, no longer rested with the audience, most of whom were asleep—(laughter)—many of whom were bored, and, if a bull might be permitted, the majority of whom were absent. (Renewed laughter.) But that the effect, if it had any effect at all, rested exclusively with those who were sitting up aloft and who had it in their power to represent the speaker to the country as having achieved one of the triumphs of his career, or as having sat in his place with a flush on his cheek and a sense of humiliation which he thoroughly deserved. (Laughter.)

Alluding to the cogency and impartiality, the ability and force with which the House of Lords had debated women's suffrage, Lord Curzon said that that had qualities, attributes, and virtues of substantial value to the State which it should be the first duty of statesmanship to take in hand and to conserve. They were told that it was part of the policy of the present Government to present two measures, the relation of which to each other was to be that of twins. One was to be the Parliament Act and the other was to be the reform of the House of Lords. He made no charges and cast no aspersions, but he simply drew attention to the fact that one of the twins had been born and was in active life three years ago, that the other had not been produced, and that this was not in accordance with the ordinary arrangements of nature. He ventured to suggest that they should revert to the customary physiological law. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir G. Toulmin, M.P., also replied. Sir E. Shackleton proposed "The Newspaper Society," and Mr. J. R. Phillips, in responding, spoke of the need of amendment in the libel law.

*Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.*

## BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

### APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION OF SENTENCE WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

At the Allahabad High Court, before Justices Chamier and Rafique, revisions of the judgments passed on Suranath Bhaduri, Dr. Ramlal Chaudhuri and Mukshoda, Charan Khasnabis, the accused in the Benares Insurance Fraud Case, came up for hearing. Mr. Boys, Mr. M. L. Agarwalla and Mr. Satya Charan Mukherjee, appeared for the accused, who had filed applications for revision against their convictions and sencences. Mr. Wallach appeared for the Crown to oppose the revisions, and to support an application for enhancement of sentences. Counsel for the accused informed the Court that applications for revisions would be withdrawn and upon this Mr. Wallach stated he would not press the application for enhancement of sentences.

Thereupon, their Lordships dismissed all the applications.

## MATRICULATION V. SCHOOL-FINAL.

### PUNJAB SYNDICATE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 23.

The question of instituting a school final examination as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination, was lately referred to the Punjab University by the Frontier Government. The question was in due course referred by the Syndicate for report by a strong sub-committee. The sub-committee have not been able to recommend the Syndicates acceptance of the proposal as they are not satisfied from information now available that the school-leaving certificates will not be given too freely when outside influence is brought to bear on the headmaster. The sub-committee therefore have made a suggestion to the Syndicate for the Matriculation Examination to serve the purpose of a school-final examination for the Punjab.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Lieutenant Frances, from No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ragoon is posted to No. 82 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Ferozepore.

Lieutenant J. H. M. Stevenson, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon.

Second Lieutenant Mackinnon, 5th Infantry, is transferred to the 53rd Sikhs.

Captain Girdwood, Northumberland Fusiliers is appointed officiating General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Brigadier-General Turner, Commanding Resalpur Cavalry Brigade and Brigadier Central Fry, Commanding Belgaum Brigade have been promoted Major-Generals.

## INDIAN REFEREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While there is a certain amount of discussion oing on in your paper with regard to the refereeing problem in the Hockey Matches of the Aga Khan Tournament, will you kindly spare some space just to ventilate and bring to the notice of authorities concerned, a veritable grievance under which Indian teams are labouring and an injustice which has been undeservedly meted out to them?

Every one who has witnessed these matches must have felt the striking absence from the ring of any Indian gentleman as a referee in these friendly contests. Is it because they are unfit or is it due to a causeless prejudice against them that they have been studiously kept at a distance? With regard to the former question may I venture to ask if any one has the courage to affirm with substantial material facts and arguments that such is the case or to quote instances in which they have been given chances and that they have not come up to the mark. Just to give concrete examples, the two goal judges Messrs. J. Reporter and Doli Kapadia, have been officiating in that capacity for the last five years, and times without number they have been invited to act and have in fact acted as referees with complete satisfaction to the contesting sides in the numerous matches of the Bombay Gymkhana held with local teams. Had there been any lapses on their part, they would have by this time experienced a speedy exclusion, which is not the case. Could not either of these gentlemen or both have been given the opportunity,—as no doubt many of the teams in the Tournament not excluding even some of the European and Eurasian teams,—to prove their mettle?

This grievance is not local. Only the other day we read in the papers that the French have protested against the highhandedness of the British Committee of the International Matches and have threatened to withdraw if they are any more precluded from having a Frenchman as a referee in these friendly contests, which are meant to promote mutual goodwill.

Let the Committee here be advised to take the necessary steps to amend their rules or overcome any prejudice they may have, before the wind spreads and the local Indian teams make a like move.—Your etc.,

MANECK.

## EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL WORK

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

The American Presbyterian Mission are acquiring through the Government under the Land Acquision Act fifty-three acres of land on the East Indian Railway near the Jumma bridge at Allahabad, for the purpose of establishing a fully equipped agricultural department for experimental work in connection with the Ewing Christian College.

## SIMLA TOPICS.

### THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

### INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

Since my last letter the Sipi Fair has come and gone. In the olden days Sipi used to be the Gretna Green with a bit of Slave market thrown in. This has changed. New ideas and modern conditions have even transformed the ideals of the simple life of the hill people. For a description of the fair I cannot do better than quote a well-known authority. He writes:—"Imagine if you can a small teacup-shaped valley shaded by magnificent deodars. On the one side, if the expression may be permitted, picture dozens of swings and roundabouts crammed with hill people in a blissful state of happiness; on the other a long line of stalls crammed with glass beads, necklaces, and cheap finery of every description, and surrounded by a merry, excited throng of wrangling purchasers. In front you will find row upon row of hill women sitting in terraces on the hill slope decked in costumes of every hue under the sun, many laden with massive silver or turquoise ornaments,, and all smiling and gossiping to their hearts' content. Some are distinctly pretty, all appear wonderfully healthy, and many, it is whispered, are the marriage alliances contracted by purchase or family agreement during the two days' fair."

#### THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

Another important event of the week was the Children's Fete in honour of the Viceroy's birthday on the 18th instant. It was a huge success and Lord Hardinge was delighted at the sight of the fifteen hundred children. His Excellency more than once remarked "I love to see them." The Hon. Diamond Hardinge was amongst the children everywhere and she and the daughters of Sir James and Lady DuBoulay and Colonel and Mrs. Blackham had enjoyable elephant rides and spins on the merry-go-round with other children. They enjoyed this hill show immensely. His Excellency was received on the grounds by the Committee and Mr. Jai Lal, to whose untiring efforts the success of the fete was largely due, introduced the other members of the Committee consisting of Khan Bahadur Mahmmad Hossain Khan, Mr. K. C. Roy. Mr. Mohan Lal, Mr. Mahammad Khan, Mr. Sheo Saran and Mr. Mahammad Omar. His Excellency went round the children's camp amid loud cheers and evinced keen interest in the sports. He had invited a large number of guests including all the high officials. Among the Indians present were Sir Ali Imam, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Jaja of Junga, the Hon. Mr. Sarat Chandra Sen of Ranchi and Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh of Delhi. There were several sporting fixtures, jugglers, snake charmers and other variety entertainments. What interested me most was the children. They were mostly from poor families, for their parents are mostly clerks in the Government offices, where all higher appointments are held by the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. Besides them, there were the children of the cultivators who were called "Zamindars" in the Punjab. Lord Hardinge's predecessors entertained only Anglo-Indian children but Lord Hardinge has extended his hospitality to all.

#### THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Turning to the official affairs the Imperial Legislative Council will meet at Simla on the 8th or 9th September and there will be only two meetings. No controversial matter will come up, but now that the new Council Hall is ready, the Government of India ought to reconsider the question of taking up important business and make the autumn session more lively and real. Both the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce are unanimous in that opinion and the non-official members also favour that idea.

The annual technical scholarships have been awarded this week and it is hoped that as a result of the Hon. Mr. V. R. Pandit's resolution the Government of India will consider the question of increasing the number. An admirable suggestion has been made to give a few scholarships for the study of the Sugar industry in Java and possibly the Dutch Government will raise no objection. The suggestion has emanated from a well-known authority on agriculture in the Bombay Presidency and I hope it will receive the consideration it deserves.

#### A BAD HEALTH REPORT.

With a few lines about the weather I must close this letter. We are having a real summer, but the weather has been unusual this year and in consequence a considerable amount of sickness prevails. There are cases of influenza all over the station and a few cases of enteric have also been reported. In the begining of the season we had some cases of Delhi fever and it is now the turn of influenza. Let us hope that the seasonal weather which has now set in will improve the public health.

## ATTACKED BY BURMANS.

### ENGINEER DIES FROM INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 23.

Mr. W. Rule, a European engineer, died at the General Hospital to-day from the effects of injuries received last Saturday night from some unknown Burmans, while on his way from Hel Awga railway station to the house of a friend. It was dark and the station-master advised him not to go on. He said he must get his property, as he had to leave for Rangoon by the early morning train. He got a Burman to carry his bag, and started ahead. A little later the Burman ran back and said that Mr. Rule had been struck down from behind. The station hands and the station-master went with the Burman, and found Mr. Rule lying on the road with severe wounds on the back of the head and he was unconscious. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed without regaining consciousness.

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# MANHOOD AND PURITY.

## A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION.

### NEED OF MAN'S RESPECT FOR WOMAN.

The largest Purity Meeting which has yet been held in any part of the world took place at the Albert Hall on April 20 when nearly 10,000 men of all ages, classes, and denomination assembled at a Thanksgiving Demonstration convened by the Alliance of Honour to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of its foundation, writes the "Westminster Gazette."

The president, Dr. Harry Gratton Guinness, F. R. G. S., as well as the chivalrous and zealous band of organisers, has just cause to be very proud of the progress of the movement, which is remarkable and striking in the last degree. The society was founded in 1903, to induce the men of England to hold aloft, despite the powerful temptations by which they were surrounded, the nobility and honour of a life unsullied by impurity; and consequently to maintain a chivalrous regard for the virtue of woman. By the end of the first financial year 810 members had been enrolled, fifty-two branches had been formed, 22,000 booklets dealing with the subject had been issued, whilst the attendance at the meetings totalled 1,700. Up to last night the corresponding figures were 41,255 members enrolled, 1,106 branches formed, 984,000 booklets issued, and attendance at meetings 213,100. During the year which has just ended 8,165 new active members were enrolled, 500 meetings were held, at which the attendance totalled 43,800, and 267,300 booklets and 112,000 leaflets were circulated; whilst the permanent staff has been increased from five to nineteen; and to them must be added 160 young men who, working in rota evening by evening after leaving their daily avocations, have rendered voluntary assistance in dealing with the enormous amount of routine work which is inseparably connected with any organisation that stretches its tentacles over the whole of the English provinces. Another striking and important feature of last year's labour is to be found, in the institution of a naval branch of the Alliance. Its headquarters are the Royal Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth, and already 450 members have been enrolled. Beyond all question, by inculcating the high principles of purity, chivalry, and true manliness among the youth of England, this excellent association comes at once to grips with the very root of the social evil, thereby rendering the highest and noblest service to womanhood, to the home, to Church, and the Empire.

At the Albert Hall meeting the chair was occupied by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and among others supporting him upon the platform were the Bishop of Lichfield, Bishop J. Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General to the Forces), the Bishop of Southwell, General Bramwell Booth, Dr. Harry Guinness, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, Mr. E. Smallwood, J.P., L.C.C., Dr. Heywood Smith, Dr. A. T. Schofield, Mr. A. W. Sutton, J.P., and Messrs. E. E. Bagnall and A. B. Kent (joint acting directors).

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, claimed that the Alliance encouraged its members in the noble purpose of trying to attain a high standard of purity of life. The same standard should be applicable to man and woman alike. Purity was good for the individual, for the nation, and for the glory of God. In it were bound together the best interests of the home, the country, and the Church. If a man was to make the best of life for himself he must at the same time be loyal to others. Such a loyalty was the essence of civilisation, the foundation of peace, and the guarantee of true happiness.

The Bishop of Lichfield urged that the greatest enemy both to personal loyalty and to national life was impurity. It must not be imagined that a bishop was an old woman. He knew something about men's temptations; and he would be the last to say a harsh or an unsympathetic word to those who were struggling or had fallen in the fight. Many good women to-day were driven to frenzy about their sisters' wrongs; and although he deplored the excess they were continually committing, he did not find it difficult to understand them. One of the principal causes of woman's downfall lay in the miserable and sweated wages which were paid to women and girls. It exposed them to frightful temptations, although he was proud to say that the vast majority withstood them and led pure and honest lives. Men's cheap clothes were bought very dearly if they were purchasd at the price of a woman's honour.

General Booth, who followed, urged that there was a crying need for an increase of man's respect for woman, and begged the members of the Alliance to instil into the minds of all men with whom they might come in contact love and reverence for the sacred name of motherhood. It was their duty to serve every woman who needed their aid, and to hold out the hope of God's mercy and forgiveness to any of their brothers who might have fallen by the wayside. An eloquent address upon his work and experiences during his recent visit to India by the President, Dr. Harry Guinness, was warmly applauded by the vast audience. He trusted that the Alliance would never forget the solidarity of the British Empire; and he hoped that the All-Round-England Purity Campaign, which was to be commenced in the autumn of 1915, would be the precursor of a similar movement of Imperial magnitude and world-wide importance.

# CALCUTTA SHIP ON FIRE

## UNUSUAL SCENE IN PENANG HARBOUR

About half past three yesterday morning, says the "Penang Gazette" of the 4th inst, the steamer Irishmere, from Calcutta, which had been discharging coal for the Eastern Shipping Co., at Prye since Friday, hoisted the "O. R." signal, indicating that a fire had broken out among the cargo in her hold. The signal was observed by the Harbour Department, and the disinfecting launch Kite, and the tugs Seagull, Booby and Alert, the latter belonging to the Penang Harbour Board, were despatched to render assistance.

On arrival it was found that the Irishmere, which is a vessel of 2,341 net tonnage, owned by Messrs. Jacques and Co., and commanded by Captain W. H. Scott, was on fire in Nos. 1 and 2 holds, which are situated aft, and the vessel was enveloped in clouds of smoke. Efforts were at once commenced to deal with the outbreak, four hoses being brought to play upon the burning coals. Meanwhile Commander Macintyre, the King's Harbour Master, Mr. Muir, Government Surveyor of Ships, and Mr. J. G. Allan had arrived, the latter gentlemen representing the local agents of the insurance company in which the vessel is insured.

### MOVED TO DEEP WATER.

It was deemed wise to remove the vessel from the mouth of the Prye River to deeper water and this was done under the direction of Captain Perkins, of the Pilot service, a berth being taken in four fathoms of water near Pulo Kra and about seven miles from Penang. From the first and second bunkers the fire gradually spread to the third. No flames appeared, but the heat was intense. Many of the steel plates covering the holds affected became red and afterwards white hot. Throughout the night the hoses kept pouring water into the holds, but without staying the progress of the fire. The Seagull left at daybreak this morning to replenish her fresh water-supply, but the other launches remained alongside.

A representative of the "Penang Gazette" paid a visit to the vessel. Mr. Muir, Mr. N. Weatherstone, Dock Manager, Penang Harbour Board, and Mr. Allan, who was surveying the vessel for the agents of the company in which it is insured, were then on board. Mr. Allan was able to certify that the cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. The aft part of the ship was enshrouded in smoke, and water was being pumped into the hold by tugs on either side of her. The heat emitted by the burning coal was distinctly felt as the steam launch proceeded alongside. It was found that the fire had extended to the fourth hold; only the fifth hold now remained intact. The first, second and third holds were belching forth volumes of smoke, while the steel plated deck had become so heated as to render it impossible in places for even a well-shod to stand on it.

### BOAT SCUTTLED.

The crew, both European and native were still working manfully, despite the fact that they had been up all night, but it had been apparent for some time that no progress was being made towards subduing the fire, and it was consequently decided to cut holes in the ship's side and flood the holds—a proceedure known as scuttling. This was done on Monday afternoon. The vessel was lying in a depth of 20 feet of water, and it was believed that the fore part was already touching the bottom. We are told that this is the first occasion on which a vessel has had to be scuttled in Penang Harbour. It is impossible yet to give any estimate as to the extent of the damage. The vessel brought 5,900 tons of coal for the Eastern Shipping Co., of which about 700 tons had been discharged before the fire was discovered. The Irishmere carries a crew of 54. Her second mate died just before the departure from Calcutta on the 22nd of last month.

# MARRIED MAN AND YOUNG GIRL.

## JUDGE'S STERN CONDEMNATION OF A PRISONER.

At the London Sessions on May 5 Tom James Pickford, 40, a married man, described as a factory manager, of Manor Park was sentenced to twenty-one months' hard labour for living in part on the earnings of Annie Morfydd Pugh, a pretty girl of twenty.

The girl said that when she was seventeen she met the prisoner casually in an East-end picture palace. She was then a hospital nurse. She finally went to live with him, but he ill-treated her, and made her frequent the West-end. Once he burned her wrist with the lighted end of a cigar because she would not do as he asked. The prisoner had been on friendly terms with another woman who had since committed suicide.

Detective-sergeant Travers said that the prisoner was a married man with two daughters, almost the same age as the prosecutrix, in Leeds. His wife had said that the prisoner left her with four children in Leeds. Later she came to London, and found out that he was living with her own cousin. She stayed with him for some three months, but he knocked her about, and she left him again, and was now earning her living as a washerwoman in Leeds.

Mr. Lawrie, in sentencing the prisoner, said: "You have been corrupting this girl for your own mean, miserable ends. A viler crime can scarcely be conceived. That this girl was a virtuous girl before she came under you I have little doubt. You have been living on her, despite the fact that time and again she has tried to get away from you. It is the worst case of the sort that has come before me since I have been here."


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# "MAN OVERBOARD!"

## STORY OF A DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The steamer Itindo, which arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday from Mauritius, carried on board as a passenger a young lascar named Abdul Rakib. Pale and emaciated, and with both hands swathed in bandages this poor fellow related to a "Statesman" representative a story of the sea so amazing as to be hardly believable. Yet there seemed no reason for doubt; in fact circumstances point to the conclusion, that, after falling overboard from his ship, the Anchor Liner Bengalia, this slip of a youth managed to keep himself afloat for over eighteen hours until, by a miraculous chance, he was rescued for out at sea by the P & O. mail boat Marmora.

Abdul Rakib was acting as a coal trimmer on the Bengalia when this extraordinary adventure befell him. According to his story, the ship was then three days' journey from Colombo, on her way to Europe. How he got into the water is not quite clear. He tells a story of having been roused while he was off duty and resting and of having been compelled to work in spite of his protests. It appears that he fell overboard at about 11 a.m. He shouted and made frantic signals for help, but none of the passengers or officers noticed him as he bobbed up and down like a cork on the waves, and he saw the ship gradually disappear from view, until it faded away to a speck in the distance. Here was a terrible situation to face, in the open sea, hundreds of miles from land, with nothing to hold to support. With the exception of his own ship, of which, far away on the horizon, he caught occasional glimpses as he rose on the crest of a wave, there was not the slightest sign of any vessel to raise his failing hopes. Many, a strong man would have given up the unequal struggle, but this boy—he is only nineteen—determined to make a desperate battle for life. Very fortunately, he was an expert swimmer and possessed extraordinary staying-power. For many hours which to him must have seemed days, he floated aimlessly about, gradually losing strength, and still there was no sign of succour. Finding that the weight of his sodden garments was hindering his movements and bearing him down, he divested himself of his jacket and rolled his trousers above his knees. Darkness eventually set in, making the poor fellow's plight more terrible than ever. An awful thirst assailed him, and again and again he took mouthfuls of the salt water. At times he imagined he saw a huge ship looming out of the darkness, but his frenzied shouts met with no response. A new terror came upon him in the shape of fishes, which bit at his hands and face as they darted past. While he was able to make a splash they kept at a distance, but approached again when fatigue forced him to rest, and made savage attacks when his hands, which were severely lacerated. Faint with exhaustion and sick with the pain of his wounds, he all but lost his reason and it was nothing short of miraculous that when daylight dawned he was still battling with the waves. One can imagine with what joy he espied the hull of a steamer which was coming directly towards him. Bigger and bigger it grew until at last it was towering right above him. He succeeded in attracting the attention of the officer on watch, who immediately threw a couple of life-buoys to him. So weak had he become by this time, however, that he was unable to grasp the life-belt, and it was only by stopping the ship and lowering a boat that he could be got on board. The poor man, completely exhausted, was soon placed in tender hands and as the result of careful attention, he was able to walk about after a few days. The passengers on board the Marmora should their sympathy in a practical manner, and took care that he did not land destitute at Colombo. He was handed to the Harbour Police there, and it was they who made arrangements for sending him back to Calcutta. Abdul Rakib is now on his way to his home at Cuttack, where doubtless he will astonish his friends with the relation of his adventure.


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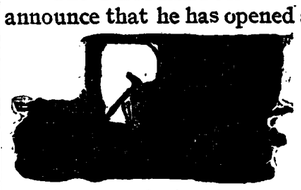

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# TO AVOID CIVIL WAR

## CLEAN CUT SEPARATION DEMANDED.

## GENERAL ELECTION NOT DECISIVE.

Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker at a great meeting held in the Drill Hall, Coventry, on May 2, to mark the opening of the campaign in the country against Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Samuel Gorton, the chairman of the Conservative party in Coventry, presided, and others present included Lord Milner and Lord Denbigh.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, moved the following resolution:—

"We protest against the use of the navy and army to drive out by force of arms our fellow subjects in Ireland from their full heritage in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. And we demand that the Government shall immediately submit this grave issue to the people."

After referring to the importance of the constitutional issue involved—the endeavour to place the Home Rule Bill upon the Statute-book under "an interim Constitution,"—Mr. Balfour said the issue of Home Rule was probably the greatest issue that has been dealt with for more than a hundred years—far greater, as he thought, than the [illegible] Reform Bill, which so many regarded as the turning point in our history. He proceeded: The ingenuity or the folly of the present administrators has dwarfed even the magnitude of the constitutional issue by compelling us to consider how we are to avoid the supreme catastrophe or civil war, which has not been known in England or in Ireland on any scale like that which we now fear for many generations. The very words civil war rarely appear, thank God, in the controversies of our controversial life and yet it is now in everybody's mind, whatever be his opinions, in everybody's thoughts, whatever be his knowledge of the past or forecast of the future—everybody except that small diminishing and contemptible band who chose, despite all evidence to regard the action of Ulster as bluff and bluster, and as a mere effort to throw dust in your eyes. (Cheers.)

### A FATAL PRECIPICE.

Civil war is the greatest of all national calamities in itself. It is the parent of unnumbered Bills, whose end no man can foresee. It lasts in scarcely diminished intensity long after the occasion is passed, long after peace has been re-established. There has never been a country in which serious civil war has raged in which the evils, social, political, national international have not far outlasted the actual duration of the war itself, and if we criminally and stupidly blunder into this great crime don't suppose that you can measure the intensity of those consequences by the length of its duration. Those consequences may, as I believe they will, outlast the lifetime of the youngest among my hearers. (Hear, hear.) Whenever a civil war has raged in a civilised country there have been good men, conscientious men, patriotic men. found upon both sides. It was so in the great civil wars of two centuries and a half ago. Doubtless it would be so now. But while good men may differ and honest men may differ, as to the side which they would take were this supreme calamity to fall upon us, surely all wise men must be of one opinion. It is impossible, as I think, for any man not misled by political rage or blinded by political prejudice to contemplate so great an abomination without feeling that every effort should be undertaken, every device exhausted, before we fall over and allow the country to fall over that fatal precipice. (Cheers.)

The resolution which I read to you protests against the use of the Navy and the Army to drive by force of arms Ulster from its full heritage. (Cheers and a Voice: "Stop your gun-running, then.") The interruption refers to an interesting episode, and has, as far as I can see, very little to do with the argument. (Cheers.) I say the resolution refers to the Army and Navy and declares against any use of the Army and Navy for political purposes in Ulster. Many members of the present Government have explicity uttered an opinion consistent with the resolution I have read to you. (Hear, hear.) The late Secretary for War resigned, as you remember over two paragraphs in the Memorandum which dealt with the subject. The Cabinet wouldn't take those two paragraphs, but the late Secretary of State for War has never disavowed them. On the contrary, he has repeated them in the most explicit language since, and if I rightly understand the utterances of the Foreign Minister in the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, they also, and I believe others of their colleagues are perfectly prepared to accept the position which this resolution lays down, that the forces of the Crown are not to be used in order to deprive Ulster of its position in the British Empire and in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

### "OUT FOR BLOOD."

But I regret to say that it is quite evident to those who have been sitting in these last critical weeks in the House of Commons, that there is behind the Government a violent, a noisy, but I would fain hope neither a large nor a representative, body of opinion which is out for blood, who are determined at all costs, at all hazards, at any sacrifice—they are ready to sacrifice everything but their own political prejudices—that the whole forces of the Crown should be used to crush the most loyal, the most devoted of their fellow subjects on the other side of the St. George's Channel.

Of whom does this small band—I hope it is small,—but of whom does this band consist? A Voice: "John Redmond.") Ah, no! It consists, I am sorry to say, of some of the last people I should have expected ever to joint it. It consists, among others, of certain gentlemen who represent themselves as especially the spokesmen of the not whether any of you have read the touching and impressive appeal made by the organised trades of Belfast to the organised trades of Great Britain. It was a document dignified measured. But because it was dignified and measured, surely it was one of the most impressive and one of the most pathetic documents ever issued by a minority afraid of the tyranny of those in whose hands their future might lie. It was issued to their own brethern, who might have known or could easily learn their necessities their needs, their hopes, their fears. Is it to be said that that is going to fall upon deaf ears? Is it to be said that the organised trades of England and of Scotland are going to be indifferent to the voice of their brothers in Ulster? (No.) If so, it seems to me that they show not only the strangest lack of political understanding and political sympathy, but the strangest disloyalty to those with whom one would naturally suppose they would be only too happy to act.

### NONCONFORMISTS PREPARED "TO SHOOT DOWN" PROTESTANTS.

That is one section of those who are out for blood. Who are some of the others: They are men who call themselves good Radicals of the old school, of the traditional school. They are men who call themselves philanthropists. They are men whose sympathy has always gone out to every community struggling to be free, but apparently the only community struggling to be free with which they have no sympathy is a community of their own flesh and blood and their own religious beliefs. Some of them are men, high-principled Nonconformists, with whose convictions I have no quarrel, but who felt so strongly upon the religious aspect of the Irish question that it was with the utmost difficulty that they got themselves to support the Government in what I regard as an act of wise justice—namely, giving a University to Ireland at which Roman Catholics might find the higher education they desired. (Cheers.) And yet these men are now prepared to shoot down Protestants in the North-east of Ireland, all of whom have sunk their own religious differences in the one intense and over-mastering determination never to be put under the heel of the South and West of Ireland. (Cheers.) These are the men, also, who from their cradle have been taught to lisp that force is no remedy.

I remember that there were years in which my friends and I were struggling with crime and disorder in the South and West of Ireland. By the help of the police—not of the naval and military forces of the Crown—(laughter and cheers)—law and order were in a large measure re-established. No thanks to these gentlemen, for whenever police action had to be taken we heard echoed from every platform, placarded on every hoarding, sent in leaflets around every constituency—"Force is no remedy." And these are the people who would send your army, your navy, willingly, gladly, as I understand it, to crush those who for a moment have dared to resist a policy in which pride or vanity was involved (Hear, hear.)

### "CLEAN CUT SEPARATION" NEEDED.

I am glad to believe that they are not representative of their party—(hear, hear), —and I am glad to know another thing. I am glad that in addition to those members of the Government—present or late members of the Government—who have explicitly declared against the use of the army and the navy for the purpose of driving out Ulster, there are at least some members of the Government who now recognise that nothing can deal with this Ulster difficulty but the clean-cut separation of the North-east of Ireland from any scheme of Home Rule. (Cheers.) How far that doctrine has spread through the Government ranks I know not, but I am confident that not only is it wisdom, but that nothing else—nothing, nothing else—will save us from civil war. (Cheers.) There is no use pottering round this question. There is no use fencing with it. There is no use erecting a barrier between us and the naked truth which will disguise its outline. If you want to avoid civil war in the North-east of Ireland the North-east of Ireland must not be put under a Parliament in Dublin. (Cheers.) That, in my opinion, is plain and obvious wisdom, the wisdom not drawn from Home-drawn political logic, but the wisdom which is drawn from facing facts as they are. (Hear hear.)

And, mark you, that as regards this problem, unlike the constitutional problem, this problem cannot be settled satisfactorily, finally, peacefully, conclusively by a general election. I do not say that a general election would not, and ought not, to have, and will not have a profound effect upon the Ulster position, whichever way it goes. But I do say that even if the people of this country were to declare, in a moment of insanity their approval of Home Rule, were to reverse their own verdict of 1886 and 1892—even if they did that, they would still leave a position in Ulster which would make the Home Rule Bill practically an unworkable system. Home Rule must depend, if it is to work at all—I am afraid I do not think it is going to work whatever you do—(hear, hear,—but if it is to have the smallest chance of working it must depend upon goodwill. (Hear, hear.) How, may I ask, is a Parliament in Dublin going to deal, if left to itself, with the irreconcilable determination of the men of Ulster not to be put under its control? They will have to turn, as they turned in the Home Rule Bill, to Great Britain for a contribution to their finance. As they will have to turn to Great Britain for the support of their credit, they will have to turn to Great Britain for soldiers and sailors to keep their rebels in order. How can you carry on the Home Rule Bill on those terms? It could not be done, and the sooner everybody, whatever their opinions, recognise it, the sooner they will set themselves to work to make at all events such arrangements as that, so far as Ulster is concerned, she will not be put under that domination which she would sacrifice everything—life, property, security —to avoid.

### "WHERE ARE WE?"

After urging that Home Rule would not give relief to Great Britain, Mr. Balfour continued:—As for peace and amity in Ireland, what think you of the actual or prospective fulfilment of that part of the selves for defending that which they think their greatest good on earth. How about the South? The Prime Minister told us the other day that the South was also drilling, that there again arms were being imported, that there again men were banding themselves together in order to be able to take part in military operations. These, whether North or South, are Volunteers. How about the Regular Army? We hear talk of 25,000 men, I think it was, upon the line of the Boyne. We hear of the possibility of moving tropps from Aldershot in order to support the 25,000, men on the line of the Boyne. We hear of fleets ordered and countermanded—battle fleets sent to the coast of Ireland.

Are we reading Macaulay's history of 1689, and the great fights that then took place in Ireland, or are we reading contemporary history of 1914? Where are we? Is this peace? Is this amity? Is it even the prospect of peace? It it even the posibility of peace? Because, mark you, even if the very best solution is given of the present crisis, even if the wisdom—of which I confess I see few signs anywhere—of those who are responsible for our affairs were to give the best possible answer to the terrible riddle with which they have got to deal it will and must leave, even now, behind it that which every citizen of the United Kingdom must deplore.

### NO SATISFACTORY SOLUTION POSSIBLE.

This is a wretched episode, in, as I thnik, a most unscrupulous endeavour. How can we look forward to keeping our place among the nations of the world? How can we hold the balance in Europe? How can we maintain the character in which small States afraid of aggressive neighbours look for help, sympathy, and assistance? How can we, with our whole interests bound up in the peace of the world, do anything effective to maintain that peace if we cannot within our own borders show ourselves capable of governing peaceably our own most loyal citizens? (Cheers.) That is the question which every man in this room and out of it must ask himself. That is the question which the Government, if it be not yet too late, must ask themselves. This is the problem which calls for soution.

No satisfactory solution, in my opinion, is possible. No perfect exit from the present troubles can be found by any explorer All we can hope now is that the Government will in time do two things—that they will consult the people of this country—(cheers),—and that, in any case, they will, whether they consult the people or not, take such clear, clean cut, unambiguous, and unmistakable measures as will remove from us and our children the ineffaceable reproach of having provoked by our stupidity and our folly the best of our sons to desert and hate us. (Loud cheers.)

## BENGAL CHAMBER'S MEETING.

### POST FACILITIES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon convened a meeting of non-official gentlemen and railway post and municipal authorities to consider the Report of the Post Facilities Enquiry Committee. Mr. K. G. Monteath, President of the Chamber took the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas as a result of the recommendations of the Conference held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 8th August, 1913, to investigate the question of the development of the Port of Calcutta and of all transport facilities connected with it, the Government of Bengal did appoint a Committee of Enquiry and whereas the Report of the Committee of Enquiry with a request for criticism or suggestions on the measure dealt with has been communicated with the Government of Bengal, Marine Department Resolution No. 1290 dated Calcutta 28th March 1914, it is resolved that this Conference record,—(1) Their thanks to the Government of Bengal for so readily undertaking the enquiry and appointing so strong and representative a committee; (2) Their satisfaction at the very full and able Report issued with such commendable promptitude by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke K.C.I.E., C.S.I. and his colleagues and (3) their general agreement with the tenor of the Report.

This Conference further resolves to urge the pressing importance of the carrying out the proposed developments with the utmost expedition and in response to the request for critiocism or suggestions desire that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should submit to the Government copies of the replies received by them from the various firms and bodies consulted, seeing that in view of the many interests concerned it is impossible to formulate unanimous and definite recommendations as to detail. This Conference trusts that the various points raised in the replies will receive the careful consideration of the Government and the Port Commissioners.


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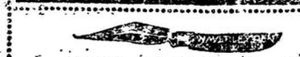

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## THE VALUE OF "SUGGESTION."

Three and a half years ago a conference of representatives of the clerical and medical professions met in St. Paul's Chapter House to discuss the rapid development of "Spiritual" and "Faith" healing movements, and to consider such results as had been claimed for them, says "The Times." A special committee was nominated to report upon the best methods of closer co-operation between the two professions. A year later, in October, 1911, certain preliminary conclusions of this committee were unanimously adopted and published. An enlarged committee was also appointed to—

(a) Continue investigations into the meaning and scope of "Spiritual," "Faith," and "Mental" healing;

(b) Consider how the dangers connected with such treatment by persons not medically qualified might best be guarded against, and

(c) Promote all legitimate co-operation between the two professions.

This committee have held 19 sittings, and their report is now published under the title of "Spiritual Healing: Report of a Clerical and Medical Committee of Inquiry into Spiritual, Faith, and Mental Healing." (Longmans, 1s.)

The members of the committee were:—[redacted] of Westminster (chairman), Sir [redacted]worth (vice-chairman), the Rev. [redacted] Cameron, Canon C. V. Childe (hon. [redacted], the Dean of Durham, the Dean of St. [redacted], the Rev. Prof. G. E. Newsom, Professor the Hon. J. S. Northcote, the Bishop of Stepney, the Rev. A. W. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Sinclair, Dr. Stanley [redacted]nnett (hon. sec. and treasurer), Dr. Charles Buttar, Mr. W. McAdam Eccles, Dr. F. de Havilland Hall, Dr. Theo. B. Hyslop, Dr. H. G. Gordon Mackenzie, Dr. J. A. Ormerod, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Dr. Howard H. Tooth, and Sir T. Clifford Allbutt (hon. member).

### "HEALERS'" LIMITATIONS.

In presenting their conclusions the committee state that they are of opinion that the physical results of what is called "Faith" or Spiritual healing do not prove on investigation to be different from those of mental healing or healing by "suggestion." The term suggestion is used in this report in a wide sense, as meaning the application of any natural mental process to the purpose of treatment. They recognize that suggestion is more effectively exercised by some persons than by others, and this fact seems to explain the "gifts" of a special character claimed by various "healers."

They are aware that no sharply-defined fundamental distinction can be drawn between "organic" and "functional" ailments. They are forced, however, to the conclusion, after the most careful inquiry, that "faith" or "spiritual" healing, like all treatment by suggestion, can be expected to be permanently effective only in cases of what are generally termed "functional" disorders. The alleged exceptions are so disputable that they cannot be taken into account. The committee would emphasize this point in order to warn those who resort to "healers" in the hope of receiving a permanent cure that they may thereby be postponing until too late the medical treatment which might serve to arrest organic disease.

The committee declare that many practical questions remain for the careful consideration of this complex subject, and they propose to continue their sessions, and to act as a central committee for investigation, information, and instruction.

Three appendices are added to these conclusions. The first provides a valuable note on "Suggestion," by Sir R. Douglas Powell, the second contains a list of the alleged diseases which had been treated by "spiritual healing." In the greater number of them no medical evidence was obtainable. The committee state that they have particularly aimed at investigating any cases in which recovery would not be generally expected—i.e., so-called "incurable" illnesses, whether treated by clergymen or laymen; but in no instance was medical evidence forthcoming to confirm any cure by "spiritual" or mental healing of such disease.

### SIX CONSIDERED CASES.

In six cases in which it was possible to obtain medical evidence both before and after treatment five seem to be accounted for as ordinary cases in which "spiritual" healing cannot be considered effective; the sixth was a purely hysterical case of self-inflicted sores, and loss of sensation in the throat. The cases are as follows:—

Case 1.—Secondary hæmorrhage after excision of tonsils.—Bleeding from the throat began on third day after removal of a tonsil. From loss of blood the patient became very weak. She received Holy Unction and shortly afterwards the hæmorrhage ceased. The patient and her mother attributed this result to the anointing, but the doctor in attendance ascribed it to a natural "cessation of the bleeding, from the faintness allowing the blood to coagulate and form a clot."

Case 2.—Malignant tumour of thyroid gland.—Spiritual healing was not the only treatment used, as radium was applied twice for periods of five days, and there was marked reduction in the size of the superficial growth each time. But the patient died of the disease in a few weeks, notwithstanding the temporary diminution in the external signs.

Case 3.—Partial paralysis of muscles of arm.—The paralysis was due to neuritis of the brachial plexus occurring five years previous to the spiritual healing. The patient was "ministered to ten times" for an hour regards his "nerve tone," and he thought there was some increase of power in the hand. When examined some three months after this treatment, the muscles of the arm were still wasted and partially paralysed.

Case 4.—Case of severe and prolonged toxæmia.—Although in this case the patient dated her improvement from the time of the anointing, the doctor in attendance believed that there was "no deviation from the normal and recognized course in the recovery."

Case 5.—Enlargement of thyroid gland.—In this case the patient went "with the doctor's leave, for the laying-on of hands, and in a few days after the service was well." The doctor in attendance considered that "the causes of the swelling were of a temporary character," and that the thyroid gland quieted down and the swelling disappeared, as is frequently the case.

Case 6.—Case of self-inflicted sores. This was a purely hysterical case and the eruption was regarded by the medical attendants as having been caused by the friction of the patient's wet finger. This patient suffered also from hysterical loss of sensation in the throat. The mental effect of treatment by the spiritual healer led to a cessation of the self-inflicted wounds and to the disappearance of the other hysterical symptoms. The illness had been reported to the committee as "a very rare and incurable disease with partial insanity." The patient had been treated as an out-patient at one of the London hospitals and was shown at two of the medical societies.

The committee hope to continue to collect evidence, and will be glad to have further cases brought to their notice. They would point out that for a satisfactory investigation of any case the following evidence is necessary:—

(1) A diagnosis by a medical petitioner, before treatment, with a short history of the signs and symptoms;

(2) An account of the treatment carried out, with dates and other details;

(3) A medical examination, after treatment, by the same doctor if possible, with a detailed account of the changes which have taken place.

The third appendix gives a summary of evidence of various witnesses sympathetically interested in spiritual healing. Among them were the Rev. F. Boyd, vicar of St. Saviour's, Pimlico, S.W., the Rev. W. F. Cobb, D.D., rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, E.C., Rev. Percy Dearmer, D.D., vicar of St. Mary's the Virgin, N.W., Rev. J. C. FitzGerald, Community of the Resurrection, Merfield, Rev. S. McComb, Boston, U.S.A., joint founder of the Emmanuel movement in America, Lord Sandwich, Dr. J. Milne Bramwell, Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey, and Dr. M. B. Wright. Most of these witnesses had no personal knowledge of any cases where any organic disease has been healed by "Spiritual" or "Mental" influence alone, though they advocated an extended use of the resources of religion in the healing of disease; Mr. FitzGerald asserted that he had effected cures by "Spiritual" healing in a case of arthritis, rheumatism of the optic nerve (girl, 22), two cures of epileptic men, and a case of conical cornea.

## BULGARIA'S SORROWS

### NEW OPPRESSORS IN MACEDONIA.

### SERVIAN REGIME WORSE THAN TURKISH.

Information reaching Sofia through official sources paints the condition of the Bulgarian population in the new Macedonian districts of Servia as being "worse than ever it was under the Red Sultan" writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." "The Turkish *regime*," states one of the official reports in express terms, "was not nearly so harsh, so cruel, and so merciless as the present Servian one." At Kumanovo the Servian Committee known as the "Black Hand and Dead Head" has carried out several "blood baths" among the Bulgarian population, trying to exterminate it on the pretext of disarmament. The reports give a long list of names of persons, together with their addresses, who have thus been either killed or subjected to serious maltreatment.

At Kratovo and its neighbourhood the same operation of disarmament, "in a fashion which puts into shade the practices of the Young Turks in the past," has been carried out by detachments of troops. By April 2 no fewer than 653 persons were imprisoned in that district, and a dozen of them died from blows and other forms of maltreatment. Most of these men are simple peasants. Their farms and houses were burnt, and everything they had was taken away from them. Again, in the village of Emiritsa four persons whose names are given have been condemned to death; similarly two at Yamitsa, and seven at Kunovo. Their guilt is said to have been the concealment of arms, but the reports expressly state that those arms had been placed in their houses by the Servian soldiers themselves. Altogether, both at Emiritsa and neighbouring village, Knezhevo, sixteen rifles were found, and for this the entire Bulgarian population of the two places had to pay a heavy penalty, including, as mentioned, that of death. Wholesale arrests also took place at Ishtip, and that on the denunciation of one single individual called Shereto. At Bogdantsi, in the neighbourhood of Gevgli, the Servian authorities arrested numerous persons, including a certain Ilya Tanoff and his wife, both about eighty years of age. At Uskub arrests are taking place every day, and on one occasion five young men were thrown into prison because "they talked politics" in a cafe.

### MAKING THE POPULATION SERVIAN

In many villages the population has been forbidden to go outside the precincts of the place, be it even to the fields, without a permit, and this is being made use of by the Servian officials to levy backsheesh on the villagers. Thousands of francs are said thus to have been collected from poor peasants, who as often as not are condemned to starvation if they cannot go outside the village to obtain work. Those who leave their villages without permission are heavily fined or, in default, imprisoned. In some places, on the pretext of the approach of Albanian or Bulgarian bands, even the issue of permits was stopped for certain periods, amounting in one case to one month. Happily in some cases the foreign consuls have intervened, and the mischievous measure has been withdrawn. But the system of fines is not confined to "misdemeanours." Heavy fines, with or without imprisonment, are inflicted upon everybody who fails to turn up on a Sunday in the Servian church, as well as on those who do not send their children to the Servian school of the village. Or the authorities would sometimes organise a public meeting devoted to Servian national propaganda, and woe betide the man or woman or child who should absent himself from it.

### THE GREEKS.

It is practically the same story in the Macedonian districts annexed by Greece. A Servian officer, Kosta Simitch, stationed with a detachment on the Graeco-Servian frontier and apparently ignorant of the policy pursued by his own Government, sent in recently to his superior an indignant report of the daily outrages carried out by the Greeks in the neighbourhood and of the numerous dead bodies of Bulgars which are thrown almost every night by the Greeks into the Servian territory. The village of Machukovo and its vicinity seem to be the chief place of these Greek exploits. At Salonika, where the Bulgarian population is small, Greek agents visit them at their houses and demand that they should publicly renounce their nationality and embrace the true Orthodox faith. Otherwise they are given 24 hours within which to quit the city. The Salonika and other prisons in the neighbourhood are crowded with Bulgarians who would not yield to these invitations, and a number of them, including a priest, Christo Snapcareff, have succumbed to the foul conditions obtaining there.

Again, what has been said of the Bulgarians is also true of the Mahomedans, and even, to a certain extent, of the Jews. When one hears of the anti-Greek boycott in Turkey one must read it alongside of the reports which are brought to Constantinople and other cities by the thousands of Mahometan refugees both from Servian and Greek Macedonia. No fewer than 8,000 Mahometans quitted Salonika within one week. Numerous Mahometans are kept in the Salonika prisons, and at Series the Moslem schools have been turned into Greek schools and hospitals, and the mosques have been transformed into stables for horses and sheds for cattle.

Bulgaria is now full of Macedonian refugees as in the worst times of Turkish oppression. A fortnight ago 900 Bulgarian refugees arrived at Dedeagatch by steamer from Salonika, where they had been assisted in their flight by the Russian Consul General. On arrival at Dedeagatch they were found to be in a famished condition, and it was the British Mission there which supplied them with the necessaries of life. Simultaneously an Austrian steamer brought to the same port 300 Moslem refugees in a similar condition, who were proceeding to Constantinople. On April 8 the military commandant of the Rilo district reported that "an incessant stream of Macedonian families without clothing and provisions is arriving at the Bulgarian frontier, whether they flee from the systematic fires, massacres, and rapes to which they are exposed at the hands of the Servian authorities, who plunder and burn their villages. The refugees come especially from the districts of Berovo, Russenovo, Ratovo, and Snikovo. The terrorism is particularly bad in the Malshovo district, where bands of robbers complete the devastating work of the authorities. The sight and the narratives of the unfortunate refugees cause the greatest excitmnt among the frontier population."

## ANTI-LOVE STRIKE.

### SUGGESTION OF A SUFFRAGETTE IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis suggested an anti-love strike by women in order to gain the suffrage at a tea given in her honour on May 6 at the headquarters of the woman suffrage societies in New York.

She is quoted by the "New York American" as saying: "Broken hearts are better than broken windows. If women would refuse to cook or wash for their husbands, and refuse to kiss or even look at them, I believe they would get the vote in a very short time. In Cornwall, my home, I once asked an old farmer what he thought of this plan. He replied: 'Good gracious! Women would get the vote within a fortnight.'"

New York Suffragettes do not endorse this plan. Mrs. Boissevain Bridge, who has been called "the most beautiful suffragette," and before her recent marriage was well-known to upholders of "the cause" as Miss Inez Milholland, says: "I would join such a strike if it were practicable. I would adopt any feasible method to get the vote, but this suggestion is not practicable."

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Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

## CASE OF MR. FENNER.

### ACCUSED'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

### "HEARTFELT REGRET."

At the Mansion House on May 5, Charles Edwin Fenner, stockbroker, White Lion-court, Cornhill, was committed for trial on charges of applying to his own use shares and proceeds of shares belonging to various clients, says the "Standard".

Mr. J. W. Roberts, an examiner in the Court of Bankruptcy, replying to Mr. Bodkin, said that a creditors' petition against Mr. Fenner was presented on April 19, 1913, and a receiving order, and an adjudication were made on May 2. No statement of affairs had been filed. The defendant made no appearance in that bankruptcy. Claims to the amount of about £165,000 had come to the knowledge of the Official Receiver. They were made up of four classes—(1) Value of stocks and shares not delivered; (2) money entrusted for investment and not invested; (3) valuable securities entrusted for realization of exchange and not so dealt with, these securities or their proceeds not being accounted for; and (4) general liabilities. The assets had realised, as far as he had learned from the trustee, £1,143. Some of those assets had been charged to Major Ovey, Lord Murray of Elibank, and others. Mr. de Montmorency died in April, 1899. The business was insolvent at that date to the extent of £2,789.

### £35,000 BAD DEBTS.

In August, 1902 (the witness proceeded) the defendant took a partner. At that date the business was solvent, there being a credit balance of £1,964. On December 31, 1906, there was a deficiency of £3,510. That partnership was dissolved in April, 1908, when the deficiency was at least £35,000. The outgoing partner made good his share of that deficiency. That left the defendant alone with an insolvent business. There were a considerable number of bad debts, amounting to £35,000, attributable to the nonpayment of moneys due by clients. Mr. Fenner seemed to have suffered considerably in that way. On December 31, 1908, the debit balance of the business was £15,578; on December 31, 1909, £17,146; and December 31, 1910, £16,780. Between those two years Major Ovey's money had been paid in. On December 31, 1911, the debit balance was £17,650, and December 31, 1912, £21,639. In the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 the witness had treated as good outstanding book debts to the amount of £13,000, and certain sums alleged to be due from the Gleboff Grosny Petroleum Company (Limited). With regard to that company, it was an English company formed to work certain property in Russia. It was registered in August, 1910. The defendant was interested in that company from the beginning, and made considerable advances to it. In October and December, 1910, and January and February, 1911, £11,500 was paid to that company and persons connected with it from the defendant's banking account. In addition in October, 1910, there was a loan of £20,000 made by the London City and Midland Bank, for which the defendant was responsible. That money was also advanced to the Gleboff Company, and by them paid away at once in Russia. Some securities for that loan were deposited by another person. In April, 1913 when the defendant failed, £11,700 was due on that special loan. That was liquidated by the person who deposited the securities, and who had claimed in respect of the transaction from the defendant's estate.

The great portion of the realisation of Major Ovey's securities took place in May, 1910 (the witness proceeded.) The bulk of that realisation, amounting to £11,500, went through the defendant to the Gleboff Company. On May 12, 1911, £10,000 was repaid to the London City and Midland Bank. The major portion of that went to reduce he special Gleboff loan of £20,000. About that time about £59,000 had been received from Lord Murray for investment. Some of it was invested at the time, but not all. Some was carried in the defendant's current account at the London City and Midland Bank and applied by him to various purposes. As further moneys came in from Lord Murray and others they were used to purchase the securities to which the earlier moneys should have been devoted. So far as the Gleboff Company was concerned the defendant was out of pocket to the extent of not less than £36,000, without taking into consideration the heavy sums he had paid for interest on the loan of £20,000. From the company and others connected with it there appeared to be due to Mr. Fenner, according to his books, £49,000. The defendant's drawings from the partnership business between August 2, 1902, to June, 1908, were £13,627 (including £1,315 from premiums on life policies).

### CAUSES OF INSOLVENCY.

During the partnership (the witness proceeded) Mr. Fenner drew about £1,939 per annum. From July, 1908, to April, 1913, Mr. Fenner's drawings were £4,836, less £68 for life insurance. The annual drawings were about £1,005. The books disclosed to some extent the causes of the defendant's insolvency. The business by itself was a fairly profitable one. A sum of £54,925 was lost between June, 1902, and April, 1913, and the major portion of it included bad debts actually written off (£27,000), further bad debts not written of (£13,785), and written off in June, 1908, for losses on speculations (£7,237). The Gleboff Company accounted for £36,000 actual loss out of pocket. About £18,000 was drawn from the business in years then there were no profits to justify them. The defendant paid to clients various sums purporting to be dividends on stocks which he ought to have bought for them. These were a heavy drain on the defendant. The witness found further speculative losses on the defendant's stock account, owing to the serious depreciation of shares he held. Since Mr. Fenner had been connected with the Gleboff Company he seemed to have got into the hands of moneylenders and bill discounters who claimed £13,200.

Cross-examined by Mr. Langton, he said that the defendant's books were well kept and regularly balanced. He and a brother jointly occupied a small flat in London and a little cottage on the river. He made allowances to his mother and to the widow of his late partner. No claims against his estate had been made by any member of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bodkin said that concluded the case for the prosecution, on which he asked that the defendant might be committed for trial.

### "ALL I HAVE TO SAY."

Replying to the usual caution from the Bench the defendant said: I feel I must admit the truth of the charges which have been made, and I do not wish to excuse in any way what has been proved in this case. I stand here with two feelings only. The first is one of genuine and heartfelt regret for the pain and loss which have been suffered by some of my creditors, and secondly, I intend to devote myself and do all in my power to help the trustee to deal with the estate in the best interests of the creditors. That is all I have to say.

Sir George Woodman (as stated) committed the defendant for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and warmly complimented Mr. Roberts, the bankruptcy examiner, and Mr. Summers, of the London City and Midland Bank, for the clear, lucid, and admirable manner in which their investigation of the accounts had been laid before the court.

Mr. Bodkin cordially concurred in this commendation.

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# FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 8.

It is really quaint to see how many curious old fashions are being revived such as most of us have often smiled at in old photographs. But the eye gets speedily used to these novelties, and finds them quite attractive. For instance, the old-fashioned pleated ruche is now the smartest trimming alike for capes and coats; while the gown fastened by buttons down the front has also come back to us. Cloth and silk broche are being largely used for the new outdoor capes that are the very height of the fashion. These are often made with a collar-yoke of silk; sometimes striped in black and white, but sometimes in much more startling and vivid colours. Flounces are getting fuller and fuller, particularly where several are worn. Then the uppermost one is the widest, while the skirt itself if often extremely narrow. Some of the newest gowns are flounced from waist to hem, as many as seven flounces being used, while to all intents and purposes the basque of the bodice makes an eighth.

A CHARMING BLOUSE.

The dainty character of the blouse given in our illustration must commend itself to a large number of women. It is at once simple and effective. It is carried out in charming combination of duck-blue crepe-de-soie and white linen, with really no other trimming except the groups of dainty buttons down the front. The loose kimono style has been adopted in this design, with the very wide armhole practically disappearing into the underarm seam. The waistcoat and Medici collar are of white linen, as are the cuffs which finish the elbow sleeves. The wide turn-down collar of the crepe is cut deep at the back, and almost resembles a yoke. In the groups of buttons the centre one is covered with blue crepe, while the little ones are of enamelled white.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

Daintiness is the characteristic feature of much of the latest millinery. Hats in all sorts of modifications of the Watteau or shepherdess style are particularly popular now that the sunny days are come, and are especially becoming to young girls. A very pretty and charming confection is shown in our illustration. This hat is carried out in fine white straw. The brim is smartly turned up at the sides and the back, where it rises up into a point. It is lined with "bleu-marine" taffetas. The floral wreath which encircles the brim is composed of "La France" roses, mignonette, and blue forget-me-nots. The long streamer which gives such a graceful effect to the hat is of "bleu-marine" velvet, and is finished with a little bouquet of the same flowers as those decorating the hat.

AN ELEGANT PROMENADE TOILETTE.

Width and fulness from the waist to the knee, and then narrowness from the knee to the ankle, is the general rule for the up-to-date silhouette of the well-dressed woman. But though this is the general principle, there is infinite variety in its application. In the very handsome toilette for the park and promenade which is depicted in our illustration an example is given of the becoming and original way in which the full, "bouffant" draperies may be worn, so as to give fulness to one side of the skirt only, while the other falls almost straight. The costume would look very smart carried out in the fashionable tete-de-negre taffetas. The vest and smart ceinture are of striped Roman silk, which is being largely used for decorative purposes. The gracefully-cut turn-down collar is of plain white linen.

## INDIAN COURTESY.

### ENGLISH FORMS SHORN TO BALDNESS.

One grows used (writes Miss Urquhart in the "Women's Missionary Magazine") to the beauty of Indian courtesy, and forgets that it is something rare, something in danger of being lost altogether in the modern Western world. A certain poetic quality in the recognised forms of politeness struck the writer afresh in an incident that took place a short time ago. We were sitting in a Hindu house listening to the conversation of an aged widow who was giving us the sorrowful tale of her bereavements. Just then a younger woman entered the room. Passing the widow she inadvertently touched her with her foot. It was the slightest touch, but her foot had done it; and the foot is the least honourable part of the body. Immediately, without a word, she was on her knees, saluting the feet of the older woman, "taking the dust" of them on her own head in humbled apology, without fuss or any spoken expression of regret, but with an eloquent attitude of embarrassment at having unwittingly dishonoured her friend. While her head was bowed in this act, the older woman stretched her hands out in blessing over it, uttering quaint benedictions the while: "Long may you live; may you become a queen, and the mother of seven sons," and so on. Then adding with much dignity, "It is enough," she indicated that honourable amends had been made, and the young woman took her place on the floor beside her.

The whole incident was enacted with as great simplicity and unself-consciousness as the exchange of our curt "Please" and "Thank you" would be made, and yet, how different! In such a case a brief "Oh! sorry" would be considered by many of us enough to cover all the requirements of politeness. It seems as if English forms of politeness had been shorn down to the last degree of baldness. "Too fast we live." In the East it is not so. Life is lived without hurry. Ample leisure is given for the observance of these graceful arts of mutual deference which turn common life into a pageant. For the most part the observance is in silence, expression being by means of gesture rather than words.

The humblest Indian will never cross in front of you if it is possible to pass round behind you. If this should be impossible owing to want of space, the person who has to pass does so stooping low, with hand outstretched to clear the way as it were lest the foot should stumble against any one. Every rough servant or boy or girl does this instinctively. If we are polite we say, "Excuse me." Their outstretched hand is a silent symbol of apology.

DEFERENCE IN SPEECH.

To see these common courtesies of Indian life one must be familiar with the people in their homes. Such familiarity is not always easy for the European to arrive at, and, unfortunately, contact with the brusque and informal Briton has made the Indian shy of displaying attitudes which are for the most part meaningless to us. And because he is not always familiar with our scant forms of politeness he is often at a loss to know how to act. The reverence which he would show to his own father or mother or elder brother as a matter of course is very often misunderstood by the *sahib* and taken for mere obsequiousness. This unfortunate ignorance on our part had led to many mistakes and much unnecessary irritation on the part of the European and humiliation on the part of the Indian. The latter sometimes supposes that his fault has been in not being polite *enough*, and instead of the quick gesture which is often enough to symbolise to his own fellow countrymen a complete prostration, he imagines that the proud Briton demands the salutation in its completeness, and down he goes with his forehead in the dust, poor soul, and succeeds perhaps in merely disgusting the European who thinks the fellow is cringing like a dog.

The Europeans most at home in India are the members of the Diplomatic Service, trained to a degree of formality in manners which is considered to be necessary only in court life in Europe, but which is common among the suave and gentle races of India, and even to a great extent among the peasantry. There are old Indians who shake their heads over the change that has taken place in the relations between rulers and ruled and explain it by saying "England used to send only her gentlemen to India, and they understood our ways." It is a mistake to think that "any old thing will do" instead of a considerate and graceful formality in daily intercourse with our fellow subjects.

Indian languages make a careful provision for a proper deference in speech to those whom we count our superiors. The pronouns and verbs have their honorific forms, and a nice sense of the right use of these is the stamp of refinement. A women, speaking about her husband, uses the honorific form of the third personal pronoun. To say "my husband" is too intimate to be quite in good taste, and no Hindu wife will utter her husband's name. The use of this pronoun reminds one of the Gaelic and Irish "himself and herself," a polite way of designating the heads of a household, borrowed from the Celtic languages. As children we are taught not to refer to our mother simply "she." This is no doubt a survival of a distinction which used to exist between polite and too familiar forms of address and reference: 'Wilt thou thee and thou me" shows that "you," the plural second person, once had an honorific value which it has lost by becoming commonly used.

KINDLY RECEPTION OF THE GUEST.

A signal mark of the inbred courtesy of the Hindus is their kindly reception of the guest and stranger. This is universal and too well known to be enlarged upon. But in order to realise its full charm and beauty one has to experience it, to be the object of these delicate attentions which make the visiting of a Hindu house a very pleasant thing.

The Hindu householder, man or woman, has no fretful wish to be "not at home" to all comers. Such a mood is incomprehensible to them. They feel honoured by the guest, and they show honour to the guest. The best chair in the house must be set for her, and if no chair 'tool' (tool) is to be had, as is common in many houses— chairs being a Western invention—a cover is spread on a bed or a raised ledge so that she may "sit high," and not be on a level with the people of the house who sit at her feet. One would be churlish indeed if all this graciousness did not evoke some corresponding warmth and desire to show the utmost consideration in return. One does make the effort to uphold the honour of one's own race, and one does not fail completely, for we have sometimes heard one woman whisper to another. "They are a very polite race!"

After being some time in India one realises that we are here to receive and learn as well as to give and teach. We feel ourselves "debtors" to the Hindus as Paul felt himself to the Greeks.

To be a lover of flowers is a token of inborn grace. The use of flowers in the expression of social joy and goodwill is a constant feature of Hindu courtesy. A child who loves you will weave a garland of sweet-scented blossoms, and with a shy baldness will suddenly throw it round your neck and run away. The household servants on special occasions sprinkle petals in the finger-glasses. The bride claims her husband by garlanding him; and on all occasions, when any person is to be specially honoured, the ceremonial of hanging long necklets of jasmine or roses over his shoulders singles him out from the ordinary company.

One gets glimpses in family and social life of various acts of anointing. At the entertainment of a distinguished guest the springling of *attar* and other precious perfumes is usual. Within the home the little wife, whose hair has been oiled and braided by some kind, older relative, takes the pot of vermilion, with which the marriage mark has been freshly made in her hair-parting, and, with a pretty obeisance, tips the feet of all her seniors with some of the powder.

These incidents throw a vivid light on the story of the alabaster box of ointment and the feet-washing after the Last Supper. There is almost no act of courtesy in the Bible which is not paralleled to-day in the life of the East.

REVERENCE FOR LEARNING.

This attitude of veneration extend" to inanimate things; and although this may perhaps carry us into the region of superstition and even idolatry, there is an element of truth which should be preserved. A common example of this is the respect shown to books. If any book is allowed to fall to the ground the offender picks it up and salutes it in apology, for the written word is a symbol of Saraswati, the Hindu Minerva. The religious reverence for learning, although thus mingled with polytheism is not in itself an unworthy sentiment, but an admirable one.

And what has the missionary to do with all this? Much every way. All courtesy is based on the great principle: "If any would be great among you, let him be the servant of all." This graciousness in the Hindu is "good ground" in which the seed of Christ's gentleness is readily received. "How considerate. He was" they sometimes exclaim, recognising in the acts of Jesus an ideal towards which they themselves are striving. "To be the servant of His servants is heaven enough for me," said a Hindu devotee to us. We read to her the incident of the washing of the disciples' feet, and *how* she understood it!

For the missionary, too, this courtesy makes the way easy. How difficult it is to make one's way past dourness of manner or an embarrassment largely made up of pride and self-consciousness. This at least is not a difficulty in India, where a simplicity and winsomeness of manner is the rule and not the exception. One sometimes thinks that if Jesus had come to the people of India rather than to the Jews, they would have understood Him better. If only we could explain Him better, and be "lovely messengers" of the Gospel of Peace!

## MILLIONAIRE KILLED BY HIS SON.

### TRAGIC SEQUEL TO FAMILY FEUD.

General Hiram Duryea, the multi-millionaire founder of the famous starch company which bears his name, was shot and killed on May 4 by his son Chester, who is believed to be insane, says a New York correspondent. The general was asleep in his bed, when his son shot him seven times, each bullet taking effect.

Some years ago Chester Duryea's wife divorced him, and in the suit General Duryea sided with the wife. This preyed very much on the young man's mind at the time, and he brooded over it so much that his mental condition became infirm, and he was taken care of by the family. Though he lived with his father in the family mansion in Madison-avenue, where the crime was committed, there was no suspicion that he harboured any maniacal resentment against the general.

When the son was brought into court he appeared dazed and unable to understand the charge against him. Afterwards in his cell he acted in such a violent manner, beating against the bars, and hitting his head against the wall, that a warder had to be placed in the cell with him.

General Duryea was 80 years of age. He entered the Civil War as captain in a New York regiment, and, after serving two years, was made a brigadier-general of Volunteers. He has been identified with a number of public companies, but derived most of his fortune from his starch works. He was an active worker to the last.


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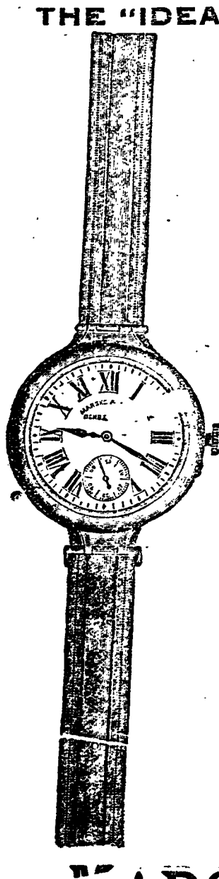

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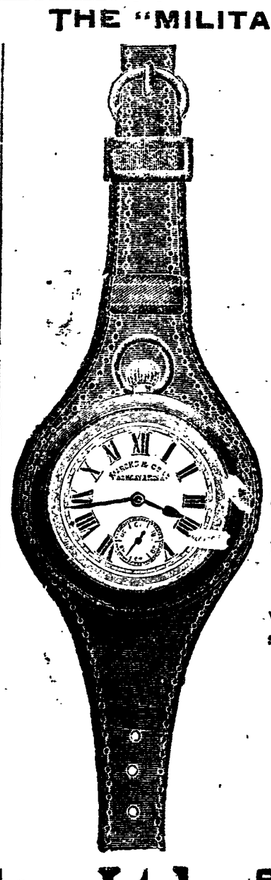

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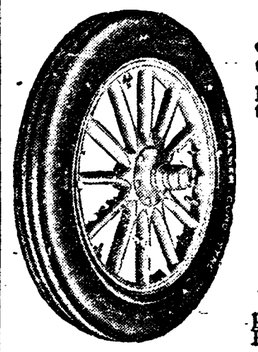

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